The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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Buy direct from the manufacturer and save the extra profit.

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The backbone of the Straw Hat business is broken for the present season.

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The prices go with the Manufacturers East and West, and it does not take long for us to follow suit.

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Real Ostrich Colored Tips, including Pink, Blue, Navy, Myrtle, Havana, Seal, Orange, Olive, Shrimp, Terra Cotta, Crushed Strawberry, at 49 cts. per bunch of three Feathers. Fully worth $1.50.

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Worth $1.25 at.....$ .75 each
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" 2.00 at..... 1.25 "
" 4.00 at..... 2.50 "
" 6.00 at..... 3.75 "

OUR SPECIALTY.

Examine our.....$3.75 Plumes
Examine our.....$3.75 Tips
Black and Colored.

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Remember,

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To meet the demand for low-priced stoves we are selling our two and three burner 1882 pattern at reduced rates.

We make liberal allowances (to residents of Chicago and suburbs) for gas, gasoline, and second-hand oil stoves in exchange. It helps our business to have everyone using the best.

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Is the purest and best ever sold in Chicago. We deliver it in 10-gallon cans at 15 cts per gallon from Brink's express, 6 Washington-st. Orders by postal-card or telephone will be attended to the same day. Always get the best. C. C. OLIN, Manager, Waukesha, Wis.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed Proposals will be received until noon Thursday, June 7th, 1883, for Clearing, Grubbing, and Grading the extension of the Jacksonville South-eastern Railway from Smithborough to Centralia, a distance of about 9 miles.

Separate Proposals will also be received for Bridging the line.

Profiles and specifications can be seen at the office of the Company in Jacksonville, Illinois, on and after June 3d.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals should be addressed to WILLIAM S. HOOK, President, Jacksonville, Ill.

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Thousands of Dollars' Worth OF SEASONABLE

Clothing!

FOR Men, Boys, AND Children,

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ALL NEW, FRESH, AND DESIRABLE STYLES.

Whatever the loss the goods

MUST BE SOLD!

Golden Eagle Clothing Store,

136 & 138 Madison, 144 to 148 S. Clark.

Store open till 9 p. m. every night. Saturdays till 10:30.

UNEQUALED VARIETIES OF MEN'S

UNDERWEAR HOSIERY, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c.,

ARE SHOWN BY

WILSON BROS.,

113 and 115 State-st., AND OFFERED AT

LOWEST PRICES.

Large number of broken lines of Underwear at 50 per cent less than regular prices to close.

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THE PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS APPLIED ON ALL

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Make their goods unquestionably the most durable and sightly possible to produce. PRICES REASONABLE.

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FOR RENT.

Flats in the Hotel Albany, Southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts.,

Are now completed. These flats will be heated by steam and contain all modern improvements and conveniences, elevator, etc. Plans may be seen at my office. JAS. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

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We offer special inducements to all wishing a nice home near stations on the C., R. I. & P., R. R., 40 minutes' ride from Van Buren Street Depot; unequaled in Cook County for beauty of scenery and healthfulness. New Houses ready for occupancy very cheap on long time and low interest.

HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st. Agents for the Blue Island Land & Building Co.

NOTICE.

Mr. Alf. S. Porter has this day withdrawn from the concern of W. H. Silberhorn.

June 5, 1883.

BLOODY UNDERTAKING.

Heroic but Ill-Advised Action of the Captors of the Barber Brothers.

The Two Desperadoes Sat at the Supper-Table at Tegtmeier's Home.

When the Citizens Entered the Outlaws Began Firing from Four Revolvers.

The Citizens Were Unarmed—The Carnage That Resulted—The "Bad Men" Held Down.

A Wife Whose Husband Was Shot and Whose Son Was Killed Went to the Barn for Thongs.

THE BARBER BOYS.

A LYNCHING PARTY AFTER THEM.

SUMNER, Ia., VIA WAVERLY, June 7—1 a. m.—A party of men from West Union are on their way to Waverly to hang the Barber brothers tonight. OPERATOR.

THE FULL PARTICULARS.

WAVERLY, Ia., June 6.—Following is a full account of the doings of the Barber brothers to date:

Last September an attempt was made by Deputy-Sheriff Marion Shepard, of Fayette County, to arrest Isaac and William Barber, of the same county, for horse-stealing. That officer was deliberately shot dead by Isaac Barber, and the brothers made their escape. Sheriff Farr immediately offered $1,000 reward for the apprehension of the murderers, but nothing more was heard of them of a reliable nature until their late appearance. A detective was killed in a school-house last fall, and by many this crime is also attributed to the Barbers. At the time of the shooting of Shepard their mother resided on a farm in Fayette County, and the appearance of the outlaws at the old homestead last Saturday night is attributed to their probable ignorance of the fact that she had sold her place and moved to Kansas. The occupants recognized the Barbers, and the latter immediately fled to the timbers. The alarm was given, and Sheriff Farr, with a posse of seventy-five men, started in pursuit. Late Sunday afternoon Deputy-Sheriff Jarvis, of this county, at Sumner, was informed that the outlaws were lurking about a school-house a short distance from Sumner, in the edge of Wilson's Grove.

JARVIS' FIGHT.

Selecting four or five trusty companions, Deputy-Sheriff Jarvis started for the school-house. Not finding the desperadoes in the school-house, Jarvis and his men scattered and entered the grove. Jarvis and Almon Tibbetts kept together, and soon they heard the Barbers coming towards them. Concealing themselves, they waited until the latter came within a few feet of them, when Jarvis arose and hailed them. The reply was an immediate discharge of their pistols at the officer, one shot entering his left breast and lodging in his left shoulder. He gallantly retired after receiving his wound, and the outlaws took to their heels. Mr. Miller, at some distance, fired some shots at them with the Winchester, but without effect. It is supposed they were disturbed while washing in the creek by the approach of some other member of his party, for they left their coats, boots, and hats, with a bag of ammunition, all of which fell into the hands of the officers. Jarvis was carried back to Sumner, his ugly wound dressed, and, as far as messengers could carry it, the story spread.

That night Wilson's Grove was guarded by a large force of armed men. Monday morning Sheriff Farr, of Fayette County, and Sheriff Adair, with the whole country at their backs, armed with such firearms as were to be obtained, surrounded and thoroughly searched the grove, but the birds had flown. After searching the grove in vain, the forces divided, some going up the Wapsie, some down, others east, and still others west. None of the pursuing parties captured the outlaws. Sunday night they moved towards Tripoli. Before daylight they took refuge in the barn of Mr. Jay Cook, nearly two miles east of Tripoli, and remained there all day Monday. They state that while getting hay for his stock Mr. Cook very nearly uncovered them.

AT MR. TEGTMEIR'S HOUSE.

Monday night they again took the road in a westerly direction, stopping at Samuel Hallett's some time in the night and asking for bread. Mr. Hallett struck a light, he says, and the outlaws scampered off, reaching and concealing themselves in the barn of Aug. Tegtmeir, about eleven miles east of this city, on Crane Creek, before the following morning. They remained concealed in the hay until after dark Tuesday, when they came out to the road in front of the house and met Henry Tegtmeir, son of the owner of the premises. They asked for something to eat, and he, suspecting who they were, promised them supper. He took them to the barn, where his father was doing chores, asked them to wait outside until he fed the horses, told his father privately his suspicions, and then took his lawless guests to the house and entertained them while his mother prepared and set their supper before them. The father and younger children immediately started to rouse the neighbors. Just as the famished men had appeased their appetites and were asking for an extra loaf of bread, five stalwart Germans burst into the room and the fight began. Ever ready with the weapons for any emergency, the Barbers began a regular fusillade from four revolvers, firing in all sixteen shots. In the rush Henry Tegtmeier caught Isaac Barber by the throat, his father and Henry Kersting assisting, and threw him to the floor, the desperado firing all the time, but he was soon overpowered. William Barber meantime kept up a constant firing, and, being hard pressed, passed out of the door and came around to the window of the room where his brother was still struggling. He fired several shots through the window, one of them striking Henry Kersting in the back and giving him his death wound. At this juncture Henry Pape came up behind, closed with Barber, and a struggle ensued in which Pape received a bullet wound that plowed clear across his breast near the surface. With great grit he kept his hold, however, and threw Barber to the ground, himself going down in the struggle. Aid coming to him, Barber was disarmed and bound with ropes brought by the brave Mrs. Tegtmeier from the barn.

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

After the smoke of battle had cleared up somewhat, it was found that Henry Kersting was fatally wounded. He died about two hours later. J. H. Kersting, his father, also received a severe but not fatal wound in the breast. Henry Pape received a flesh wound in the breast. No braver band of men ever faced death than these Fremont German farmers, who fought unarmed against deadly weapons, wielded by the trained and merciless hands of two of the most murderous desperadoes that ever infested any country.

Soon after the fight Sheriff Farr, Messrs. Carstensen, Connor, and Bomrighaas, our Board of Supervisors, and others from Tripoli arrived at the scene of action, and the Fayette County Sheriff took the prisoners in charge until the arrival of Sheriff Adair and his posse from this city.

The excitement ran very high about this time, and perhaps were it not for the coolness of a few present the outlaws would have met the fate they deserved right there and then. As it was a rope was procured to hang them, and the Sheriff and his party had to lash their steeds into a gallop to get away.

LODGED IN JAIL.

The Barbers were lodged in our jail this forenoon. The writer saw them in the afternoon. They are hard-looking characters. Their faces are somewhat bruised by the vigorous treatment administered to them by our German citizens, but otherwise they are unhurt. They claim that since the shooting of Shepard they have been until recently in the vicinity of Clay Centre, Kas., engaged in farm work. It is feared that they may be mobbed tonight, and Sheriff Adair will make arrangements to protect them.

LYNCHED.

HORSETHIEVES SUMMARILY PUNISHED IN TEXAS.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 6.—Two well-known Mexican horsethieves who were captured a short time ago were today being conveyed from Gonzales to San Diego. On the road they were met by a party of twenty-five determined men, armed to the teeth. The guards were soon overpowered and in a brief space of time the horsethieves were dangling from ropes hung over the branches of convenient trees.

ATTEMPTED LYNCHING.

Unsuccessful Attempts to Summarily Punish Young Burke, at Denison, Tex.

DENISON, Tex., June 6.—[Special.]—Today Henry Burke, charged with the seduction of Miss Bayless, whose tragic death has been duly reported in THE TRIBUNE, was brought from Sherman, the county-seat, to Denison, for a preliminary trial. An angry and excited crowd followed the steps of the heavily-armed officers, who escorted him, and to the initiated it was evident that mob violence was contemplated. Accordingly, when the hour for trial arrived by mutual consent the presence of the prisoner was waived, and it was decided to take him back to Sherman. When the posse arrived at the depot a mob of 200 men flashing revolvers, with Bayless at their head, attempted to seize the prisoner. They were covered by the revolvers of the brave band, and for a moment or two held back. Burke, taking advantage of the excitement, escaped from the guard, and, boarding the train which was about to pull out, secreted himself beneath a seat. Young Bayless attempted to board the train, but was pulled back by some unknown party, and the train pulled out, the officers, meantime, having managed to get aboard. The train had proceeded but a short distance when it was stopped by the mob, but the engineer pulled the throttle wide open and sped away, leaving the multitude to nurse their impotent wrath. Burke will probably be taken to Dallas. Two charges, one for seduction and the other for rape, have been preferred. The evidence is damning and disgusting in the extreme. Burke was bound over on the charge of rape to the fall term of the District Court in the sum of $1,000.

DODGE CITY.

The Gambling Question to Be Decided by the Party Presenting the Longest Petition.

DODGE CITY, Kas., June 6.—[Special.]—The City Council met this evening to take into consideration the exciting state of affairs, and particularly to take action on the Mayor's proclamation suppressing gambling. The session was a stormy and lengthy one, and ended in the adoption of a resolution calling for petitions for and against the proclamation. The Council then adjourned until tomorrow night, when the petitions are to be presented. These petitions are not to be signed by the gamblers, and hence it is about an even thing as to which side can bring up the largest array of names. A very strong pressure is being brought to bear on the weak ones. It is agreed that the city's finances will be in a deplorable condition if the gamblers' monthly fines cease; that the business of the town will materially decrease; that some of the best citizens will be broken up, etc. On the other hand, it is said that if the citizens fail to keep the upper hand now, the days of bondage will be long continued. It is certain that in the event of the gamblers getting the largest petition the Mayor and two members of the Council will resign. This will practicably leave the town in the hands of the gamblers. Tomorrow will decide the fate of the city.

READING'S ENOCH ARDEN.

John Henuse Absent from the Bosom of His Family for Twenty-five Years.

READING, Pa., June 6.—[Special.]—An event which rarely happens in real life occurred here today. Twenty-five years ago John Henuse was a barber in this city. He then suddenly disappeared. When the War broke out his wife received a letter from him announcing that he was in the Rebel army, having been conscripted. After that nothing was heard of him, and he was mourned as dead. His children grew up, and a daughter was married. Today Henuse put in an appearance and revealed himself to his wife—who is still unmarried—and daughter. He says that when with the army he marched to near Gettysburg, and one night made his escape. He was recaptured, put on board a war-vessel, where he remained for some time and then made his escape. He traveled westward, was taken prisoner by Indians and was held captive for fifteen years. He learned a number of Indian dialects, and was a member of the tribe. He made his escape at last, went to France, and returned to America via Cuba.

MILLIONS IN IT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—George M. Willing, an old and well-known resident of this city, backed by a syndicate of lawyers of St. Louis and California, is about to institute legal proceedings to secure a tract of 300 square leagues, or 2,700 square miles, of land lying along the Gila River, running back to the Maricopa Mountains, in Arizona, which was acquired by Mr. Willing's son from a Spaniard named Miguel Beralta in 1874, and the deed of which was recorded at Prescott, Ari., but which, owing to the sudden death of Mr. Willing, was not disposed of in his will. There are some complications regarding the ownership, but Mr. Willing Sr. and his legal advisers are confident of being able to secure the land. The property embraces several mines, and is estimated to be worth at least $10,000,000.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

CLEVELAND, O., June 6.—At the American Medical Association session this morning Dr. Gross, of Philadelphia, presented a paper signed by himself and Oliver Wendell Holmes relative to the establishment at Washington of a museum and a library for the medical department of the army, and resolutions were adopted calling on Congress to provide for them a fire-proof building, and asking an annual appropriation of $10,000 to buy all the new medical publications of all countries. A committee was appointed to present these matters to Congress.

WASHINGTON.

History of the Ottman Compromise Gathered from Official Documents.

A Recent Star-Route Contract Very Much Like the Old Ones.

Protests Against the Attempts of Railroads to Acquire Unearned Land-Grants.

Strenuous Objections to a Reduction in the Number of Revenue Districts.

How to Escape Politicians the President's Chief Anxiety—Zuni Indian Lands.

THE OTTMAN COMPROMISE.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL PAPERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—The Department of Justice has furnished the Associated Press a series of twelve letters and reports relating to the recently-compromised Ottman case, in which the Government sought to recover a large amount of money stolen from the Treasury Department in June, 1875. The correspondence thus furnished is said to include all letters and papers on file in the Department of Justice which have any material connection with the case, and it covers the period extending from Dec. 19, 1877, to June 6, 1883.

RAYNER TO DEVENS.

The first letter of the series is one from K. Rayner, Solicitor of the Treasury, to Attorney-General Devens, and is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19, 1877—*To the Hon. Charles Devens, Attorney-General*—DEAR SIR: Please allow me to introduce Gen. Jasper W. Johnson, who represents Ottman, of this city, in his application to myself as Solicitor of the Treasury, for a direction to District-Attorney Wells to suspend further proceedings in the criminal prosecution against said Ottman. I have informed Gen. Johnson this office has no jurisdiction in the case, and that the matter rests entirely with you. Please grant an interview to Johnson, who will explain the grounds on which he bases the application. K. RAYNER.

The letters which immediately follow, and which are not of especial importance, may be summarized as follows:

On the 20th of December, 1877, Attorney-General Devens wrote H. H. Wells, United States Attorney, informing him of the receipt of the foregoing letter from the Solicitor of the Treasury, together with the application of Ottman, and requesting Wells to use his own judgment with regard to the proposed dismissal of the indictments.

On the 14th of January, 1878, Wells made to the Attorney-General a brief report upon the state of the litigation that time, and suggested that immediate and decisive action be taken in the suit against Ottman in Alexandria, Va., where part of the stolen money had been found lying as a deposit to Ottman's credit in bank.

So far as it appears from this correspondence nothing further was done until Jan. 21, 1882, when Ottman wrote to Attorney-General Brewster setting forth his alleged grievances, and complaining that all his money and property, "the fruit of many years of honest industry," was "held and tied up by the United States," and requesting the Attorney-General to discontinue the civil suits and enter a nolle prosequi on the indictment.

CORKHILL TO BREWSTER.

The 21st of February, 1882, George B. Corkhill, United States District-Attorney, wrote Attorney-General Brewster giving a condensed history of the Ottman litigation and a brief statement of the status of the several cases. This statement showed, first, that upon the criminal indictment Ottman had been twice tried—the last time in 1877—and that on each occasion the jury had disagreed; second, that in the civil suit brought in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia no issue had ever been made up that touched the merits of the case; and third, that the proceedings at Alexandria to settle the title to the money seized there were still undetermined. In conclusion Corkhill said: "Having been counsel for the defendant in criminal cases, I cannot with propriety now advise plaintiff"—the United States—"as to further action in the premises, and I therefore respectfully suggest that you designate some member of the bar as Special Assistant District-Attorney, whose duty shall be to investigate the cases with a view to determining whether they should be further prosecuted or dismissed, and to take entire charge and control of any action."

On the 4th of March, 1882, Attorney-General Brewster wrote a letter to George Bliss, inclosing Ottman's petition and a copy of the foregoing letter from District-Attorney Corkhill, and requested Bliss to take charge of the cases as special attorney for the United States, and to make a report upon them at his earliest convenience.

A HISTORY OF THE CASE BY BLISS.

Corkhill thereupon turned the papers over to Bliss, and the latter, the 25th of May, 1882, made to the Attorney-General a report, of which the following is the substance:

The Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, Attorney-General—DEAR SIR: I duly received your favor of March 4 transmitting me a copy of a letter from W. H. Ottman and a letter from United-States-Attorney Corkhill in relation to certain civil suits and criminal prosecutions now pending against Ottman in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, and stating that Col. Corkhill had, before he became District-Attorney, been counsel for Ottman, so he could not advise the Government as to the cases, and asking me to report at my early convenience what conclusions I arrived at on the request contained in Ottman's letter.

Ottman's letter requests that certain civil suits against him be dismissed and a nolle prosequi entered on the indictment, and that the money seized as his be returned to him.

The nature and details of the proceedings, civil and criminal, and all the facts connected with the case are here given at great length, and may be briefly stated as follows:

The Government lost $47,000. It seized in Ottman's possession, or as his, about $33,000, which is believed to be a portion of this money. This occurred in 1875. The Government since in two trials—one in 1876 and one in 1877—sought to satisfy the jury of this latter fact and failed. On the first trial it had the advantage of a court which ruled strongly in its favor. On the second trial it had the advantage of a case prepared with greater care than often happens. Defendant's mouth was shut. An undoubted thief was seeking to screw himself into immunity and freedom. The recollection of the facts and dates was fresh in the minds of all the witnesses, and none were missing. The Government could scarcely expect to have another so favorable situation.

Bliss then continues as follows:

If another trial was now had it would appear that Hallock, a Government clerk charged with the theft, has been discharged on his own recognizance and has gone to one of the Western Territories. If he were found and were brought here as a witness—though I am told he would not come if he could avoid it—he would not feel himself in any danger from the Government, and would, therefore, not be a very warm witness in its behalf. I am told he feels that he was badly treated by the Government. He would naturally not be more ready to revive and repeat stories of his own disgrace. Assuming, however, that he were as warm friend will as ever, he must say as far as possible the same old story, with all its patent absurdity. As much of his story is undoubtedly a lie, he must of necessity become more and more involved in contradictions. It would be impossible after this lapse of time that under cross-examination he should not be involved in even greater contradictions and absurdities than before; so he would be utterly discredited. Without him the evidence for the Government would be wholly inadequate; with him it would be largely discredited. As Ottman can now testify in his own behalf, he would, even if he were guilty, have no great difficulty in giving a story to account for his possession of so much money which could be described only in case he were man enough to stand cross-examination. I do not know what sort of a person he is, but if guilty I am inclined to think he could at this late date "stand the racket." One or more of the witnesses against Ottman are dead. I have no idea that on a third trial a conviction could be had. I have found no one who will say he thinks so. Merrick, who defended Ottman, is confident that such a result could not be obtained, and his judgment is entitled to some weight, because he is careful not to say that the money is not in fact the Government's. Judge MacArthur informs me he does not think a conviction could be had, though I judge he believes Ottman guilty. Jeremiah Wilson, who tried the case as special counsel for the Government and is strongly convinced of Ottman's guilt, does not venture to express an opinion that a conviction could be had, though thinking that if Ottman were forced to a new trial he would settle by giving up all claim to the money. As, however, some of it has passed from him by assignment he could not control it. Wells, who was District-Attorney, says he has no idea a conviction could be had.

The case in its final result is, then, this: The Government has tried twice to convict. It has failed, and has done nothing for over five years. During that time it has held $33,000 of money found in Ottman's possession or under his control and maintained its attachment on $12,000 more. Ottman now asks that proceedings, civil and criminal, be dropped and the money returned to him. I do not see how the Government can refuse this request so far as the criminal proceedings are concerned. It has no right to expect to be able to convict him. Assuming, as I do, that the money is part of that stolen from the Government, still I am confident no jury can ever in a criminal case be convinced of that.

Bliss explains at length why it would be very difficult to convince a jury that the money found in Ottman's possession belonged to the Government, one of the strongest reasons urged being that there was no proof of the numbers of the notes or anything to identify them with those stolen.

A COMPROMISE SUGGESTED.

The report concludes as follows:

Having arrived at the conclusion that the Government cannot succeed in the suits, civil or criminal, I have still been oppressed by a strong reluctance to advise an absolute surrender of the money the Government holds, for, as I have already said, I believe it is part of the stolen fund, and I am unwilling to see a total failure of justice, as I believe would be involved in that course. I have therefore sought to see if, so far as the civil suits were concerned, some compromise could not be effected. I have been baffled in this attempt by the fact that a considerable portion of the money has by assignment passed from Ottman's control and that the legal title to much of it is subject to claim in other and bona-fide holders. Within a few days, however, I have been led to believe if it were understood the Government would take no action unless that course were pursued and an arrangement could be made on release of all its other claims, the amount attached in Virginia, about $12,700, would be surrendered. This is the sum embroiled in the proceedings in which no jury would be necessary, and is all that, in my opinion, the Government would stand the remotest chance of securing by litigation. If you will authorize me to make negotiation of that sort I have considerable hope I can succeed. I ought to add that in such arrangement all claim by Ottman or his assigns for interest or damages should be waived. If the result of litigation were against the Government the amount of this claim would be considered. Your obedient servant, GEORGE BLISS.

Upon presentation of the foregoing report the Attorney-General seems to have directed Bliss to open negotiations with a view to compromise, but no written authority to that effect appears among the papers contained in this series.

THE MATTER SETTLED.

June 3, 1882, Bliss wrote the Attorney-General as follows:

Acting upon the authority given me by you on presentation of the report I made in the case of the application of W. H. Ottman, I have with some difficulty agreed upon the following compromise:

First—Ottman is to surrender to the Government a sum equal to the amount secured in the bank in Alexandria, Va., by attachment—to wit: $12,700, and to release all claim for interest, damages, etc.

Second—The Government is to release all claim upon all other funds seized or attached, and to discontinue all civil proceedings pending, but proceedings in Virginia to be left pending till Ottman can have an opportunity to make arrangements with claimants who will arrest their claims till after the Government's claim is discharged by payment to it of the agreed sum, $12,700.

Third—Criminal proceedings will, of course, be dismissed, as all agree they cannot succeed. This should be done as a matter of justice, independent of any compromise as to the money claims.

If you ratify this arrangement, I suggest that, to carry it out, you direct the District-Attorney of the District to dismiss all civil and criminal proceedings in this District, and that you request the Commissioners of the District to surrender the money in their charge, except that $12,700 thereof should be paid into the Treasury of the United States. A letter should be addressed to the District-Attorney having in charge the suit in Virginia to dismiss that suit, but that may be delivered to Ottman for use when he shall so desire. If this is done the matter will be closed, and, under the circumstances, greatly to the advantage of the Government, in my opinion.

The terms of compromise set forth in the above letter seem to have been approved by the Attorney-General, but no written approval appears in the correspondence.

June 7, 1882, Bliss wrote Attorney-General Brewster as follows:

The adjustment authorized by you in the case of Ottman has been carried out, and there have been deposited $12,700 in the Treasury to the credit of the United States.

STAR ROUTES.

ANOTHER CROOKED CONTRACT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—[Special.]—There was a curious scene at the Post-Office Department yesterday and today when Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, appeared at the contract office and arraigned that bureau for having let a star route from Niobrara, Neb., to Deadwood under circumstances which Mr. Van Wyck declared deserved the severest condemnation. This very route was discussed in the Senate last winter, and referred to the Post-Office Committee, and it was the general understanding that it was not expedient to establish the daily mail which had been advertised for upon this route. The Senate by a vote of two to one passed a resolution calling upon the Postmaster-General for information as to the route. He replied that it ran through Indian country and that it was sparsely populated. There are already two daily routes to Deadwood. Notwithstanding this open condemnation in the Senate, the advertisement was continued by the contract office, and the contract let for a daily mail at $13,000 annually. By a grim coincidence John R. Miner, one of the defendants in the present star-route trial, is the successful bidder, and Harvey M. Valle, another of the defendants in the star-route trial, has been accepted by the department as one of the bondsmen. The application for the letting of this contract is supported by Representative Valentine and Senator Manderson, of Nebraska. Senator Van Wyck has written a letter to the Postmaster-General calling attention to the fact that all the star routes which have caused so much scandal were supported by Congressmen in the first instance, that one of the Congressmen who recommended this route (Valentine) recommended some routes with respect to which indictments have been found in the pending trials, and went on the stand in defense of it. Mr. Van Wyck insists that the letting of this contract is indefensible; that the route runs through Indian territory for 200 miles, where there is not a handful of white persons not in the employ of the Government, and that the entire postal receipts per quarter, for a radius of fifty miles from Niobrara, does not exceed $200. The route is said to be let in the interest of the Sioux City & Pacific Road. Mr. Van Wyck first learned of the letting of this contract by reading a notice in a Nebraska paper that the mail would start July 1. Mr. Van Wyck had been in the city continuously since the adjournment of Congress, but the postal authorities did not consult him about the route, although the debate in the Senate was had in answer to a resolution introduced by him.

Postmaster-General Gresham knew noth-

ing of the circumstances of the debate in Congress, or of the fact that the route had been let. When his attention was called to it by Senator Van Wyck he said that the matter should receive immediate attention. The probability is that he will direct the contract to be canceled, although it has already been executed and the bond signed. The fact, however, that the principal to the contract is now under indictment in connection with star-route matters, and that one of the bondsmen is also under indictment, will perhaps be considered by the Postmaster-General sufficient for annulling the contract.

BLISS' BILLS.

Some of the bills of George Bliss for expenses in the star-route trial have been held up by First-Auditor Reynolds. Mr. Reynolds maintains that while the Attorney-General can fix as large a compensation as he pleases he must make it definit.

THE TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—Mr. Merrick continued his attack upon Dorsey and his defense of Rerdell in the star-route trial this morning.

Ingersoll, referring to the Chico letter, said Rerdell, the Government's own witness, had sworn it was written in 1878, and Dorsey was then at Chico Springs.

Merrick exclaimed that that was the last plank of drowning pirates—their only plank.

Ingersoll, who had become somewhat excited, shook his finger at Merrick and retorted: "Rerdell is your last plank, and you will sink with your plank—a rotten plank."

The court declared the proceedings out of order and even disorderly. A lively passage ensued between counsel upon reference by Merrick to the "J. B. R." check, who finally appealed to the court for protection from the eternal growls and snarls of the other side. Without settling the point which hinged upon the disputed piece of evidence the court adjourned.

Attorney-General Brewster was in court today.

PROTESTS.

TRYING TO PRESERVE THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—[Special.]—The protest filed by Representatives Roseranz of California, Cobb of Indiana, and Dunn of Arkansas against the recording of the mortgage of the New Orleans Pacific Road as a basis for the negotiation of bonds upon its forfeited land-grant contains this curious statement:

"We are further informed and believe that should this mortgage be consummated and the land-grant bonds issued a large portion of them will be used for the payment of the lobby which succeeded in 1871 in securing the grant, and not for the construction, equipment, or operation of the contemplated railroad line; and that proof of this assertion was tendered the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, and can be made before you should an attempt be made to file and record this mortgage. As this would be indirect violation of the law previously referred to, granting these lands, even admitting the right of the New Orleans Pacific Company to their possession, we desire to have an opportunity to offer proofs on this point."

A similar protest has been filed in the matter of the attempt of the Southern Pacific to secure the grant of the Texas Pacific, and Secretary Teller has informed these Congressmen in both instances that they shall have an opportunity to be heard before anything is done.

REVENUE DISTRICTS.

THE PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—[Special.]—The proposed consolidation of internal-revenue districts will probably be discussed at next Friday's Cabinet meeting. The President today sent for all the papers and correspondence bearing upon the subject for the purpose of giving the matter study in advance. Secretary Folger returned to Washington this evening, and is expected at the department to-morrow, when he and the new Commissioner can compare ideas. Mr. Evans has given considerable time to mastering the details of his new position, and will be prepared to talk intelligently when called upon for his views in this connection. It is understood that he is not so much impressed with the importance of an immediate adoption of the plan of reduction to ninety-three districts as is Mr. Rogers, the Deputy Commissioner. He does not propose, however, to antagonize the wishes of Secretary Folger, should he be disposed to press the matter. The correspondence turned over to the President today comprises letters from a great many Senators and Representatives who object to an immediate consolidation, some going so far as to deny the expediency of any reduction whatever. The plan to be submitted to the Cabinet contemplates the abolition of thirty-five districts, effecting a saving of $150,000 per annum.

THE PRESIDENT.

HOW HE WILL SPEND THE SUMMER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—[Special.]—The President has decided to take up his summer residence at the Soldiers' Home next Friday. Mrs. Botts, his sister-in-law, from South Carolina, will be his housekeeper. He will occupy the cottage in which Abraham Lincoln lived during the warm summers. He will make the Soldiers' Home his headquarters, and not go for any length of time to Long Branch or Newport or the various places which have been suggested. He may take some short trips, and possibly one long one. He has not yet entirely abandoned his desire to visit the Pacific coast and the country along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Should he decide to go he will visit Chicago. He hopes to find some relief from politicians at the Soldiers' Home, as he will be less accessible there than at the Executive Mansion. Even in this warm weather Congressmen from all parts of the country have arrived here to intercede with the President in behalf of this or that Internal-Revenue Collector. The question of consolidation of the districts has not yet been presented to the Cabinet for consideration.

INDIAN LANDS.

A SPECIAL AGENT TO VISIT THE ZUNI RESERVATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—The Secretary of the Interior will shortly detail a special agent of the Interior Department to visit the reservation of the Zuni Indians in New Mexico for the purpose of examining the land around Nutria Springs, which has recently been included within the reservation limits by executive proclamation and ascertaining whether that land is really necessary to the Indians' well being. The land in question is that for which Senator Logan's son-in-law and others filed application in the General Land-Office some time ago, when it was supposed to be part of the public domain. It has been asserted that this land is of the utmost importance to the Zunis because it contains springs which constitute one of the principal sources of their water-supply, and because on it are some of their best grain fields. On the other hand it has been said the Zunis have plenty of water without drawing from Nutria springs; that they do not need the land, and were not really entitled to it. The object of sending a special agent there is to get some accurate knowledge of the circumstances of the case for guidance in future action should any further action be necessary. Persons who made formal application for land incurred considerable expense in so doing, and their claims are, it is thought, entitled to some consideration. If after investigation of the subject the department shall be convinced that they do not need the land and were not as a matter of legal right fully entitled to it, the President's proclamation may perhaps be modified in the interest of those who took preliminary steps to acquire title, or an adjustment of conflicting interests may be made in some other way.

KIOWAS AND COMANCHES.

Big-Bow and Sun-Bear, representing the Kiowa and Comanche tribes in the Indian Indian Territory, had a conference with the Secretary of the Interior today respecting the boundaries of their reservation. The Indians contended that in 1867, when they signed the treaty with the Government, they were given to understand all land lying west of the Wichita and Red Rivers belonged exclusively to them, but now the land is held by the State of Texas and known as Grier County. The Secretary told the Indians that he was governed by law and could not make any alterations in boundary lines.

DEPARTMENTAL GOSSIP.

SMALLER ITEMS COLLECTED AMONG THE BUREAUS.

The Postmaster-General has selected a metallic red color for the new two-cent postage-stamp.

Secretary Folger has returned to the city.

Secretary Lincoln resumed his duties at the War Department yesterday.

Secretary Chandler said yesterday that he is expecting a report from the Navy-Yard Board very shortly, and the result will be that some of the navy-yards will be closed before the 1st of July. He would not say which ones they would be, but it is generally understood the Mare Island yard will not be troubled.

CAPITAL NOTES.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The President has appointed William S. Roulhac, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Civil-Service Commission.

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut was last night installed Commander of District of Columbia Branch of the Loyal Legion.

The President has appointed Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio; William A. Paton, New York; and Charles L. Perkins, of New York, a commission to examine seventy-five miles of the Northern Pacific Railway in Montana Territory, fifty miles of the same road extending westward on the Yellowstone Division, and twenty-five miles extending eastward on the Missoula Division.

Dr. Collins of Minneapolis, Minn., visited the Navy Department yesterday in his capacity of administrator of the estate of his brother, the late Jerome C. Collins, naturalist, of the Jeannette Arctic search expedition. He received from the Navy Department officials the few personal effects, papers, etc., of his brother, which were found upon his body, and which have since remained in custody of the department.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Summary of the June Report of the Indiana Farmers' Bureau—News from Other Sources.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—The crop reports for June 1 furnished by the correspondents of the Indiana Farmers' Bureau do not make as good a showing as those of a month previous. The summary given by the former is as follows:

WHEAT.

In Indiana 10 per cent of the acreage of wheat has been plowed out to put in other crops in consequence of the poor condition of the plant. The average condition of the remainder of the whole State is 68 per cent, against 72 May 1. Deducting the per cent plowed up makes a worse showing for the crop than it was supposed it would be a month ago. Many of the counties in the Southern Division report the fly as having damaged the wheat plant very considerable during May. A few counties in the central section report fly, while there is little or no complaint from this pest in the Northern Division of Illinois. Twenty per cent of the crop there is reported plowed up and planted in other spring crops, on account of the bad condition, and the remainder is put at only 57 per cent. In many counties the wheat fields are reported full of chess, and the fly during May damaged the crop considerably. Several counties report 30 to 35 per cent of the acreage abandoned or plowed up.

In Ohio, 10 per cent of the acreage is abandoned or plowed up for other crops, and the remainder averages only 62 per cent. This is a decided reduction from the condition reported May 1. Chess and fly are reported in several counties.

CORN.

In Indiana the area of the corn-crop is put at 102 per cent, and it will probably be increased during this month. The condition of the plant is 76 per cent. A cold May is reported for all sections, and the latter part of the month was very wet. A good deal of the corn of the early plant in many counties, and has occasioned a great deal of replanting. The ground was in good condition for planting.

In Illinois, the corn area is 103 per cent, and the planting is not yet completed. The condition for the State is put at 71 per cent. Bad seed and replanting are reported in many sections.

In Ohio, the area is 104 per cent of an average crop, and the condition of the plant 60 per cent. Wet, cool weather and bad seed have required a large per cent of replanting, which is not yet completed.

OTHER CROPS.

Other crops average as follows:

	Indiana.	Illinois.	Ohio.
Oats, acres	95	99	103
Oats, condition	91	100	88
Flax, acres	46	47	40
Flax, condition	78	88	83
Timothy, condition	95	99	93
Clover, condition	92	92	88
Wool, clip	93	84	97
Pigs, spring crop	85	86	86

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 5.—[Special.]—There is no improvement in the wheat outlook. A glance at the fields from the roads shows the wheat heading up nicely, and apparently growing thickly, but when once in the field the thinness of the growth is too apparent. There will be about an average crop. Some farmers are very much alarmed for their apple-crop. A few years ago a bug appeared who made it a business to make as many holes in the apples as possible, thus ruining them. It resembles a fly in many points. The peaches and small fruits promise well. Cherries are all ripe, and are being eaten by the birds faster than they can be picked in some localities.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—This locality was visited by another hard rain last night, and still another this afternoon. The ground is too wet for farmers to get in their cornfields, and the growing crop now bids fair to be drowned out.

CLARINDA, Ia., June 6.—[Special.]—The acreage of wheat, oats, rye, and barley in this county is about an average. The prospects are good for a very large yield—never better. Corn, the staple, has an increased acreage over former years, but the prospect is not good for more than a fair yield.

ESTHERVILLE, Ia., June 6.—[Special.]—The crops in Emmett County are reported by all farmers to be in good condition. Corn, although planted a little late, owing to the wet weather, is looking well. Much sod is being turned over this year, and flax is being sown on the sod, which brings a good crop.

WINTERSET, Ia., June 6.—[Special.]—The season has been wet and cold. The acreage of corn is large, but the frequent rains of the last month has delayed the planting, rotted the seed, and rendered cultivation of wet lands impossible. The stand at this date is not over 50 per cent, and the plant small and off color. Oats promise well, with a large acreage. Wheat at present looks well, but the acreage is small.

KEOKUK, Ia., June 6.—[Special.]—Grass, oats, and winter wheat never looked better. There is but little change in the corn prospect. A good stand has been secured in some locations, but the fields are weedy and too wet to plow.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 6.—Crop reports for June 1 show that the condition of corn, compared with the same time last year, is 90 per cent. Heavy rains in the early spring and unprecedented cool weather in May greatly retarded the growth and encouraged the attack of the bud worm. The yield of oats will be about 88 per cent of an average. This falling off is due almost entirely to the fact that spring-sown has been caught by the May drouth, there being no rust of consequence. The yield of wheat will be 93 per cent of the average. The quality is excellent, being almost entirely free from rust. The stand of cotton is 94 per cent of the average; condition, 94. The general prospect, while not very encouraging, is by no means gloomy.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 6.—The storm of yesterday in Kansas did no serious damage. In few places small fruits suffered somewhat. Wheat reported doing well.

SAVANNA, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—Corn is looking well. Pasture and meadow land is in the best kind of condition.

PERILS OF THE DEEP.

Reported Loss of a Schooner with All on Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 6.—The schooner Charles P. Sinnickson, of New York for Charleston, is believed to have foundered at sea, and the Captain, his wife, and seven men to have perished.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Arrived, the Devonia, from Glasgow; the Wyoming, from Liverpool; and the France, from London.

HAMBURG, June 6.—Arrived, the Frisia, from New York.

LONDON, June 6.—Arrived out, the Polynesian, from Montreal, and the Neckar and Achonia, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, June 6.—Arrived, the Arizona, from New York.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Arrived, the St. Germain, from Havre.

QUEENSTOWN, June 6.—Arrived, the Indiana, from Philadelphia.

LONDON, June 6.—Arrived, the Egyptian Monarch, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, June 6.—Arrived out, the Arizona and Rhineland, from New York; the Tarifa and the Prussian, from Boston.

AN OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE.

DENVER, Colo., June 6.—[Special.]—Charlie Johnson, son of Charles E. Johnson, the great manufacturer of printing inks in New York and Philadelphia, died today from an overdose of morphine.

POLITICAL.

Yesterday's Convention at Columbus of the Republican Party of Ohio.

Judge J. B. Foraker Nominated for Governor on a High-Tariff Platform.

Senator Sherman's Fences in Excellent Repair, and Ohio Once More Solid.

The Rip Van Winkles of Iowa All Out at Their Democratic Convention Yesterday.

L. C. Kinne, a Republican Renegade, Named for Governor—A Low-Tariff Platform—Other Political News.

OHIO.

JOHN SHERMAN'S FENCES IN EXCELLENT REPAIR—NOMINATION OF JUDGE FORAKER.

COLUMBUS, O., June 6.—[Special.]—A few minutes after 10 o'clock this morning the Republican State Convention was called to order by Senator Wolcott, and after the delegates had become quieted the Rev. Washington Gladden, of this city, invoked the divine blessing.

When the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the Hon. John Sherman as permanent Chairman the wildest enthusiasm followed the announcement.

Senator Sherman addressed the convention, and, after reviewing the history of the Republican party for the last twenty-eight years, said:

We must impose large taxes for the support of our National Government. This, we think, should be done by duty on imported goods, and not on domestic products, except on two or three articles of luxury, like whisky and tobacco. We also say, while levying these duties, that great care should be taken to put them, first, on luxuries, and, second, on articles that come into competition with our own fabrics, the purpose being to give to our own workmen the benefit of the increased price of the article caused by the tax, to give our farmers the home market of busy laborers as consumers of the products, and to our country the increased wealth, strength, and independence caused by a great variety of production. We contend that this principle of protection should extend to all productions of the farm as well as of the workshop, so that the wool of the farmer should be protected as well as the woolens. We are for honest industry, and for fair wages for a good day's work, so that the man who works shall not only have the necessaries of life, but for himself and children the means of improvement, pleasure, and education. This is the fixed policy of the Republican party. Where our Democratic friends stand we can tell after the next convention—may-be.

In referring to the temperance question the Senator said:

As in the temperance question we all acknowledge the great and manifest evils that flow from the use and abuse of the various liquors, and at the same time, the difficulty of dealing with the subject without interfering with the essential and necessary liberty of each citizen to determine for himself what he may eat, drink, and wear. Many modes have been proposed to check the evils of intemperance, and many worthy citizens believe the only way is by absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale of spirits. Others equally sincere believe that prohibition is impracticable, that it could not be enforced, especially in cities, and, therefore, want to leave the entire control of the subject to the General Assembly, so that legislation in that be adopted to meet the mode of different localities and changing public opinion. These two propositions are submitted to the people. Every man must, in this matter, act in regard to party—study these propositions and vote according to his convictions of what is right. In the meantime, the traffic goes on in open day and by night, filling our poor-houses, jails, and penitentiary, increasing the expenses of our courts and police. Now the question is this: Ought not this traffic to be taxed to pay a portion of these expenses? This is the principle of the Scott bill. It is right. Our State Constitution prohibits a license, but this is not a license. It is a tax. At all events, license or no license, we are in favor of a tax, and, if necessary, we will change the Constitution to enable the General Assembly to devise and enforce a just system of taxation on this traffic. We should not tax the liquor-seller because, we are told, that makes us a partner in the crime. This is good logic for his quiet. We are, or ought to be, practical men, and I risk my reputation as a prophet by saying that even after one year's enforcement of the Scott law our Democratic friends will acquiesce and not propose to repeal it.

If the whole party throughout the State will only show the enthusiasm that was exhibited over this speech there is no doubt the party will have its usual majority of 25,000.

The next business in order was the nominations for Governor, and, as predicted last night, the nomination of Judge Foraker was by acclamation, although the name of Senator Sherman was presented to the convention by Private Dalzell, notwithstanding the statement had been made by Senator Sherman that he would not be a candidate under any circumstances. The announcement of this name as the only one that could carry Ohio Republicans to victory caused the delegates to rise en masse, wave handkerchiefs and fans, and throw their hats in mid-air. Although the Senator wielded the gavel with considerable energy for some time, he gave up in despair and waited the pleasure of the convention.

As soon as the delegates had relieved themselves of nearly all their enthusiasm for the time being, Senator Sherman addressed the delegates and said, in substance, that he was not insensible of the desire of many gentlemen and personal friends to put him in nomination as a candidate for Governor. He said:

But let me say frankly and firmly that I cannot be your candidate. I have been under so many obligations to the Republican party of Ohio that if this were merely a matter of personal interest or feeling, if it were a mere personal question, even if it were sure defeat, if you desired to select me to carry your banner into certain defeat, or any circumstances where it would end my personal or political life, I say to you, my fellow Republicans, I would say Yes. But, sirs, I cannot accept this nomination—first, because you have charged me with the duty of a member of the Senate of the United States, and I could not surrender that with my sense of what is just, not only to the people of Ohio but to the people of the United States, and I will say that, in that opinion I know many of my associates in the Senate honour, and deprecate any movement of this kind on account of the condition of affairs there. But, aside from that, gentlemen, there is one consideration which would prevent me from being your candidate now. When early applied to upon this subject, I stated to the gentlemen whose names will be mentioned to this convention that I was not a candidate, and would not be a candidate. I could not accept this nomination without a feeling of dishonor, and that certainly you do not wish to bring upon me. But, although all of you, my Republican friends, would know, I was sincere in that declaration, yet the world at large would feel and say that I had not acted manly on my part, and I cannot even bear an imputation of that kind for a moment, and were it the desire of the unanimous feeling of this convention I would feel bound, from a sense of personal honor—which is a higher law among men, and especially among Republicans—to decline.

FORAKER.

Having given this statement to the convention business was resumed, and Judge Foraker was nominated by acclamation, for which honor he returned his thanks in a few well-chosen remarks, that left no uncertain sound that he was in for the fight until the second Thursday of October next.

The rest of the ticket was disposed of in a very short time. The only places on the ticket filled by the men were Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and member of the Board of Public Works. The other five places, Judges of the Supreme Court, Auditor of State, Clerk of the Supreme Court, and Commissioner of Public Schools were filled by the renomination of the present efficient incumbents.

In drawing conclusions on the work of the convention the nomination of the Gubernatorial candidate it can be said that there were three classes of men among the delegates today. One firmly favored the nomination of Mr. Sherman for Governor and another as firmly opposed his nomination. The third, fairly bewildered by the positive utterances of the other two as to his strength or lack of strength, stood in doubt, although there was manifestly a very general feeling that his nomination would call into play a combination of forces involving National as well as local questions. Simmered down to a substantial basis, the leaders of the respective factions represented either personal friendship or political patronage. Gov. Foster's men being over against those of Mr. Sherman. Judge Foraker came into the field with a balance of power commanding the support of the other two factions. He was not advanced as the candidate of Gov. Foster, although he had the cordial support of his friends. He also was in friendly communication with Sherman during the preliminary stages of the convention.

It may be safely asserted that Foraker's nomination is entirely satisfactory to the two most conspicuous Republican leaders in Ohio and to a very large proportion of their personal friends and political wire-pullers. As intimated, Mr. Sherman's friends desired to weave into the campaign something of National import to lift it above a local fight. The friends of Judge Foraker could not urge that he was a great man, but that he was the most available candidate to carry Cincinnati, and was sufficiently strong in personal character and mental fitness to satisfy all reasonable and fair men in the party. The nominations were made in accordance with the well-settled feeling prevailing throughout the State prior to the convention that peculiar local strength should be secured to carry the cities of Cincinnati and Cleveland. It is said that the nomination of ex-Mayor Rose, of Cleveland, will give additional strength to the ticket, and when the State Central Committee meets here the 20th inst. it will select such an executive committee for work that nothing will be left undone. Every Republican in the city tonight is smiling.

THE REST OF THE TICKET.

Lieutenant-Governor—William G. Rose, of Cleveland.

Supreme Judge (long term)—W. H. Upson, of Akron (incumbent).

Supreme Judge (vacancy and long term)—John H. Doyle, Toledo (incumbent).

Clerk of the Supreme Court—Dwight Crowell, of Ashtabula County (incumbent).

Attorney-General—N. B. Earnhart, of Miami County.

Auditor—John F. Ogieree, of Clark County.

Treasurer—John C. Brown, of Jefferson.

Commissioner of Common Schools—D. F. DeWolf, Toledo.

Member of the Board of Public Works—Leo Weltz, of Wilmington.

The State Central Committee was authorized to fill any vacancies that may occur on the ticket.

THE PLATFORM.

The Republicans of Ohio, in State Convention assembled, have adopted the following declaration of principles:

1. That the Republican party in preserving the life of the Nation, in giving freedom and equal rights to all its citizens, in the reconstruction of the Union, in upholding the National honor, in the generous provisions made for those who have suffered for their country, in keeping the National faith, and advancing the National credit, in the speedy payment of the National debt, in the reduction of National taxation, in the elevation of the civil service, in the enactment of a series of wise public measures which have given the country unexampled prosperity, has given the best assurances of its purpose for the future.

2. That the Republican party believes now as in the past in the maintenance of a tariff system which will provide a revenue for the Government and at the same time will protect American laborers and American labor; that we are opposed to the Democratic doctrine of "tariff for revenue only," because such a doctrine if enforced would of necessity compel American workmen to accept the unremunerative wages which are paid to foreign serfs, and we view with alarm upon the purpose already avowed by the Democratic leaders, that the next Congress will revise the tariff by further reducing the duties on imports, which, if executed, will unsettle the business of the country and will produce great injury to the mechanics, producers, and artisans of the land.

3. That the wool tariff of 1867 should be restored at the first possible opportunity.

4. That we are in favor of the establishment by Congress of a National Bureau of Labor Statistics for the purpose of collecting and systematizing all statistics relating to the industrial, social, and sanitary condition of the laboring masses of the Nation.

5. That we approve of the action of the General Assembly of Ohio in the submission of constitutional amendments in relation to the liquor traffic, thus giving opportunity to the people to make such changes in the organic law of the State as may be approved by their judgment.

6. That we approve of the taxation of the liquor traffic for revenue and for the purpose of providing against evils resulting from such traffic.

7. That we congratulate the country upon the reduction by the last Congress of the internal taxes of more than $40,000,000 annually, while at the same time the credit of the Nation is maintained and the steady reduction of the National debt is provided for.

8. That the wise and conservative Administration of President Arthur meets with the hearty approval of the Republicans of Ohio.

9. That we commend the action of the General Assembly of the State in providing a commission to examine into the system of contract labor, and we declare ourselves in favor of the abolition of said contract system.

10. That we reiterate the declarations of previous Republican Conventions in favor of civil-service reform, and welcome every intelligent effort to make that measure practical; and we especially approve the provisions made by the Republican Congress for giving the patriotic soldiers of the late War, with the proper qualifications, the preference for all places under the Government.

11. That we favor the repeal of the law limiting the time in which applications for pensions under the Arrearage Pension act shall be made.

12. That the greatly improved condition of the public institutions of the State, the successful refunding of the public debt at a lower rate of interest as a loan has been placed by any previous State, the provision for and payment of $1,800,000 of the public debt, the improved financial condition of the State being such that we may reduce the rate of taxation and at the same time be amply able to make large expenditures for the benefit of the charitable institutions of the State—all this accomplished in the face of what appeared to be an absolute necessity under Democratic administration to increase State taxation—attests the wisdom, care, and economy of the Administration of Gov. Foster, and is an assurance to the people of the State that their best interests are to be preserved by the continuance of the Republican party in power.

SKETCH OF JUDGE FORAKER'S CAREER.

Joseph B. Foraker was born in Highland County, this State, the 5th of July, 1846. He comes from English stock, and a few generations back the name was spelled "Fouracre." Joseph was given a common-school education, and at the age of 15 left the farm and became a clerk in a store at Hillsboro. Before he was 17 the War broke out, and he was the first recruit in Capt. Glenn's company, which afterwards became a part of the Sixty-ninth Ohio. He was much afraid that the muster officer would rule him out as too young, so he took his place in the middle of the line that stood up very straight, in the belief that he would appear taller and older. The officer's only remark to him was, "Do not stand up so straight, or you will fall over back wards." The second day after his enlistment he was appointed a Corporal and he says he felt prouder of that appointment than he does to-night at being nominated for Governor. At the battle of Mission Ridge he was the first man in his regiment to climb over the enemy's works. He came out of the army a Captain, and three years later graduated from Cornell University. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar in this city. Ten years later he was elected a Judge of the Superior Court, defeating Judge Vaple. He served upon the bench with credit until 1883, when ill-health compelled him to resign. He has since been engaged in the practice of the law in this city, and is once more a strong man physically. He has a large practice. In 1870 he was married to Miss Julia Bundy, daughter of ex-Congressman Bundy, of Jacksonville. He is a respected member of the Methodist Church, but is liberal in his views.

FEELING.

The following telegrams were received this afternoon:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—*Chairman of the Republican State Committee, Columbus, O.:* I cordially congratulate the convention and people of Ohio on the nomination of Judge Foraker. The Republicans of Ohio cannot be defeated two years in succession. The sober second thought will give us certain victory.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—*The Hon. J. B. Foraker, Columbus, O.:* I heartily congratulate you on your nomination, and will give my best energies in the campaign to insure the success of the whole ticket. The Republican party in Ohio is and will be a unit, solid and invincible for the candidates and the cause.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

DAYTON, O., June 6.—[Special.]—Foraker's nomination for Governor is met with decided approbation by the Republicans of this district. Outside of John Sherman he is regarded as the best man for the position on the ticket. The platform is also enthusiastically indorsed. Had Sherman been nominated, it is the general feeling that he would have certainly been nominated for President. In case of Foraker's accepting second place on the State ticket, he would then become Governor. This district sent a solid Foraker delegation to the convention, and it was a foregone conclusion that if Foraker wanted it he could have it.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The New York alumni of Cornell University, of which Judge Foraker, of Ohio, is a graduate, telegraphed him their congratulations upon his nomination for Governor.

COLUMBUS, O., June 6.—[Special.]—Tomorrow the *Ohio State Journal* will say editorially:

The convention which closed its labors yesterday will be regarded as among the very best that ever assembled in the State. It was in marked contrast with the convention of 1882. The defeat of that year, however, instead of disheartening and demoralizing our forces has only served to inspire them with a fixed and steady purpose to redeem the disgrace of that defeat, and place the State firmly in the Republican column for the great contest of 1884, and that purpose is manifest in the work of yesterday. And now, at the close of the convention, we are able to say to the Republicans of other States that the party here in Ohio is united in all its parts and is ready to make common cause against the common enemy; and, thus saying, we feel that we have a right to demand that the party elsewhere shall take pattern by what we have done and feed in a similar report.

IOWA.

A LARGE ATTENDANCE AT THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 6.—[Special.]—The Democratic Convention today was attended by the largest assemblage of the faithful which ever convened on any like occasion in the history of the party in Iowa. Ninety-eight of the ninety-nine counties were represented, generally by full delegations, and several by double delegations. There were also large numbers of visitors who came as interested laborers, mostly Democrats, but some being Republicans who wanted to see a row if there was to be one, and to watch the action of the body upon the all-important question of prohibition or license. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the noted prohibition advocate, occupied a proscenium box with her husband and several ladies. She was rewarded by witnessing the nomination of Judge Hayes for the Supreme bench upon the first ballot, the now well-known jurist who rendered the first decision which decided the constitutional amendment invalid. She was also entertained by the adoption of a plank in the platform which declares opposition to prohibition, and for the securing of practical temperance by the enactment of a well-regulated license law. Several Prohibition members of the last Legislature were also present.

The Hon. Edward Campbell Jr., of Fairfield, was the temporary Chairman. He is one of the best known men of either party in the State, having been actively identified with the Democratic machinery for the last twenty-five years. He is always smooth and pleasing. He said the time had passed for the Democrats of Iowa to meet in convention and put up men and be knocked down again. "Now we put up good men to stay, and, in the judgment of all, the result next fall depends upon the action of our convention today. The convention must be harmonious, courageous and active. It has been said that there is a lack of harmony, but wherein does it lie? Is it on the tariff question? There is not a Democrat in the State of Iowa but believes that Congress has no right to tax our industries to build up the pauper industries of some other party. We have no objection to paying our quota to help sustain the Government, but there we stop. On the liquor question we have no chance for difference—only be consistent with ourselves, and not, like the Republicans, be first on one side and then flop to the other."

After the temporary organization had been secured, a threatened row was narrowly averted. Judge Brannon, of Muscatine, moved that all resolutions be referred to the proper committee without debate. Several delegates immediately protested against what they termed an effort at gag law. Among these were Col. Mackey, of Keokuk, and Walter H. Butler, of Fayette. M. V. Gannon, of Scott, also spoke against it, and went out of his way to declare that, if free trade was to be made a plank in the platform, there were many Irishmen, at least, who would not vote the ticket. Gannon was shouted down.

At the afternoon session Congressman Pusey, of Council Bluffs, was made permanent Chairman. After his acknowledgment in a speech that excused the boys in high pitch of good-nature, the Hon. J. Sterling Morton was introduced and spoke briefly on the tariff question. He declared that the Government has no right to tax any one but for the purpose of paying the expenses of the Government and to promote the general welfare of the citizens. All other taxes, being unjust, ought to be abolished. It is a good doctrine, and if good for one State and country it must be for another. He then called attention to the cry for incidental protection, showing that revenue stops at the point where protection begins, and that there should be no evasion, but an honest, straightforward enunciation of these principles.

THE NOMINEES.

Judge Kinne, who was nominated for Governor on the first ballot, was a Republican till 1872, when he followed the Greeley movement and drifted into the Democratic party. He was a candidate for Governor two years ago, and was defeated by about 60,000 majority. He is one of the young Democrats of Iowa who fought the Bourbons today for the control of the machinery of organization, and who won, Col. Merrit, of Polk, representing the defeated element.

Judge Hayes' nomination for the Supreme bench was expected. It was a case of the river towns against the slough-water districts of the interior. The strong delegations from such counties as Dubuque, Clinton, Scott, and Pottawattamie went solid for Hayes and nothing could stem the tide.

The machinery of the convention was largely manipulated and controlled in the interests of certain corporations. A prominent railroad man from Southern Iowa was a delegate, and a prominent railroad attorney from Central Iowa was an active participant, and was at times loudly mentioned for Governor. The plank of the platform which declares for railway control is more remarkable for what it don't mean than for anything else. The opportunity to declare for high license and thus receive the impetus of this growing sentiment in Iowa was disregarded, and a declaration for a well-regulated license law was enacted.

The prevailing sentiment among Republicans is that the ticket nominated today has greatly increased the chances of Republican harmony. It is believed that no temperance Republican will longer talk of bolting the nominees of the forthcoming convention whoever they may be, and thereby assist in securing the election of Judge Hayes. It has also made a coalition between Democrats and Greenbackers impossible.

Congressman Springer, of Illinois, spoke to a large concourse of people in the park tonight. He dwelt principally upon the tariff.

THE PLATFORM.

Resolved, The Democratic party of Iowa, in convention assembled, reaffirm the great principles which are the foundations of free government, among which are equal rights to all, special privileges to none, the protection of the weak against the encroachments of the strong, equal taxes, free speech, free press, free schools, and first of all a free and incorruptible ballot.

We denounce the abuse in the civil service of the Government, both of National inaugurated and perpetuated by the Republican party, and we favor the extension of civil service reform in every department of the Government.

We arraign the last Republican Congress for the extravagant increase of public expenditures, and demand economy in every branch of the Government.

We favor a tariff for revenue only by a gradual but prompt reduction of duties, and e denounce the tariff legislation of the last Congress as the result of corrupt and disgraceful intrigue and shameless attempts to perpetuate existing evils under the pretense of tariff reform.

We oppose constitutional prohibition, and, in the interests of practical temperance, we favor a well-regulated License law, with a penalty of forfeiture of license for violation thereof.

It is the right and duty of the State to regulate the railways through legislative enactments, and we demand such action as will fully protect the interests of the people in every respect and prevent unjust railway charges of any kind, and at the same time, as far as possible, promote mutual confidence and friendship between the railways and the people.

So sacred are the rights of American citizenship that we demand of this Government that no citizen thereof shall be imprisoned by a foreign Government without charge, or denied the rights of trial, and we cordially sympathize with the oppressed of all nations struggling for their constitutional rights and liberties.

KANSAS.

PLATFORM OF THE GREENBACKERS—"YOU TICKLE US AND WE'LL TICKLE YOU."

OSAGE CITY, Kas., June 6.—A. J. Utley, Chairman of the State Central Committee of the National Greenback-Labor party, has issued a circular stating that, after consultation with the other members of the committee and many prominent men in the party, the conclusion has been reached "That as a party organization we ought not to send delegates to the approaching Chicago Convention, that convention having been called by individuals and not by the authority of the party, and its avowed object being the formation of a new party. The circular states, however, that there is no objection to Greenbackers and individuals taking part in that Convention, and suggests that all anti-monopoly men unite and hold mass meetings in each Congressional district and elect four delegates to the convention, and says if the convention does what we expect it to do—indorse our Chicago platform of 1880—we as a party will heartily indorse that convention."

INDIANA.

THE GREENBACKERS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—State meetings of the Anti-Monopolist and the National Labor-Greenback parties were held today, but the attendance was discouragingly small. The former adopted resolutions condemning both the Republican and Democratic parties as "no good," owing to the baneful influence of concentrated capital and corporate wealth; specifying that a perpetual debt is a perpetual curse; recommending that taxes be assessed on a gradual scale, and in such a way that the accumulation of excessive private fortunes would be an impossibility; and favoring a return to simpler official life, by reducing the President's salary to $25,000 per annum, and all other officials in a similar proportion.

ILLINOIS.

CONGRESSMAN CANNON'S ASPIRATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—Congressman Cannon was here today. He would take the Republican nomination for Governor next year if he could get it, and his visit to Springfield at this time is thought to be for the purpose of discovering premonitory symptoms of a boom. Having been in Congress for a number of years his State acquaintance is not as large as it should be for a Gubernatorial aspirant, and he has simply taken a favorable opportunity to improve it. As far as the boom goes, however, it isn't a very good time just now at Springfield for that sort of thing.

CONGRESSMAN SPARKS.

NEW YORK, June 6.—[Special.]—In the course of a lengthy conversation on political matters in Illinois Congressman W. A. J. Sparks, of that State, said today: "There is so little stirring in political circles in my State at the present time that I do not believe an interview would be profitable. Still, I may say with assurance that the Democrats will carry the State in 1884. To speak in common parlance, the Democratic party is on top."

"What caused a change in the political complexion of Illinois?"

"The people of that State are greatly interested in the tariff, and the position of the Democracy on that question is so satisfactory to a majority of the voters that the Democrats can carry the State on that issue alone."

"Is the sentiment of the West in favor of leaving the tariff question where it stands at present?"

"No, sir; the tariff amendments of the last Congress are not satisfactory to the people of the West. The Democrats of that section of the country look upon those amendments as a very bungling piece of work. It has brought no practical relief to the business interests of the country, nor can it do so."

"Who is the favorit in the West for the Democratic nomination in 1884?"

"Senator McDonald is far in the lead."

"Is Gov. Cleveland's name discussed as that of a probable candidate?"

"Immediately after his election his name came up quite often, but he appears to have dropped out of sight lately. He is a good man, but lacks experience. During his tenure of office he has done nothing to make him prominent. If New York is to furnish a candidate I think Mr. Hewitt would suit the West. He appears to be more in the public mind than any other man in New York. One thing, certainly, his views on the tariff are very satisfactory to Western men."

GEORGIA.

OPINION OF CONGRESSMAN LOCHRANE.

NEW YORK, June 6.—[Special.]—"I believe that Mr. Tilden would make the most acceptable candidate," said Judge O. A. Lochrane, of Georgia, this morning. "In saying this I echo the sentiment of the South. He stands highest in the regard of the Southern people. It is stated that he will not enter the race for the Presidency. This is unfortunate."

"Who is the

oes not believe he would be
an absence of prejudice in
ry, "all of which he saw and s
he was." He has not decided
e will ever write this history
e will leave the mass of docu-
ters he has in his safe to be
one else after him. Mr. Blaine
od the writing of several histo-
only 53. His active political
at 51. He has great wealth, a
se, and having enjoyed nearly

E HONORS OF POLITICS
ut to sit back as a spectator and
uable additions to the political
s time. Mr. Blaine said to a
er evening: "You have no
dea comfort I find in living in
sleeping long hours. I eat a
k, work in my library with my
hours, and take in the day I eat
would do credit to a young
ot angry with anyone. That
mfort. To have plenty of time
riving with my wife and family
isfaction."
is Mr. Blaine?" has often been

y caller not long ago he said:
than you."
lime's millionaire visitor looked
he said, "how much?"
replied: "I have all that I
ou will never have what you
fore I am the richer."
In working upon his book is
greatest simplicity of style. He
bserves that the higher you get
the simpler the style of the writ-
style is one that approaches the
rfect simplicity. His eulogy on
e House of Representatives was
hon. It was prepared with the
e. After it was written Mr.
aside for a few days and then
exactly 3,000 words. This same
plicity he has observed in his
he greatest leaders are without
e dreamed of addressing Daniel
ry Clay, or John C. Calhoun by
ial titles. In the debates they
f as "Mr. Webster," "Mr. Clay,"
lhoun." Senator Webster would
ch out of place as "Gen. Julius
Mr. Blaine should make up his
e the

GARFIELD'S ADMINISTRATION.
ainly furnish a book that would
read. The management of the
paign was not of a character en-
ases either the Stalwarts or the
. It is not generally known that
Chandler, Dorsey, and Jewell got
New York and offered the Chair-
the National Committee to Mr.
blunder of asking the man who
prominent in the last two con-
ome forward and grind the or-
successful candidate was very
ourse he refused peremptorily
ider the offer, and then Marshall
Dorsey were placed in charge.
hat was given to Dorsey in New
other great blunder; in fact, it
insult to Mr. Jewell, who was
orsey, since then has published
pondence to show his great in-
Garfield, but it is denied by the
laine that Dorsey had any real
making the Garfield Cabinet.
was offered the position of Secre-
e Navy, 16, 1880, by Gen. Gar-
shington. After three days of
Mr. Blaine accepted, Garfield
ed to Mentor and consulted with
about every subsequent addition
et. Whether good or bad, it was
t their joint work.
Blaine returned to Wash-
ay. She had been absent nine-
in Europe. When she went
ther was Secretary of State, and
use was not even begun. The
nd leaving Washington at the
e to spend the summer in Maine.

KENTUCKY.

A REPUBLICAN ROW.

ON, Ky., June 6.—[Special.]—Po-
ics here are disturbed by the
ol. Goodloe against A. M. Swope,
the Seventh District, this State,
is dismissing officers under him
adherents of Goodloe in the late
Convention, in which both Good-
wope were candidates for the
rial nomination. Swope denies,
he dismissed only his Deputy-
W. Wilmore, for cause. It is
the Republicans of the State Com-
investigate matters.

MAINE.

PLAISTED DISPLACED.

N, Me., June 6.—After the recent
on Harris M. Plaisted purchased
in the Lewiston *Gazette*, and was
to assume control of the paper as
chief, which announcement is
his partners introducing him as
editor. The trouble thus began
ated in the withdrawal of Plaisted.

BLUE AND GRAY.

s of the Graves of Federals and Confederates.

URG, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—
services were held today in Rose
ry, being postponed during the afternoon.
Mon formed on Main street, and
eed of the following organizations:
iver Band, Harvis Guards, Com-
ith Regiment; Stephenson's Post,
eld; Pollock Post, of Athens; Es-
f this city, followed by citizens in
After the decoration of the graves
he people moved toward the stand.
R. Matheny, of Springfield, was to
address. Just previous to this a
ing scene was witnessed by the
n to Estill Post, No. 71, Grand
the Republic, of this city, a
ortrait of Maj. B. F. Stephenson,
er of the order, by his daughter,
. Capt. Blane responded in be-
e post in a short address that
ears to the eyes of many present
the Major during his lifetime.
both vocal and instrumental, was
There will be a monument erected
l Cemetery at no distant day in
f the grand old hero.
ons, Md., June 6.—[Special.]—
Confederate Memorial-Day in
, but it was not celebrated with
eremonies at Loudoun Park Cem-
ing to the cemetery authorities
clined to allow any large demon-
within the grounds by either ex-
ex-Confederate soldiers. A num-
es, however, the wives and daugh-
embers of the ex-Confederate so-
yland, went out to the cemetery,
h them twenty-five little girls to
graves of the Confederate dead
ers. It had been reported that the
were to be dressed in the Confeder-
which created some sensation, but
ot be claimed that the colors were
ording to the resolution style, as
girls only wore white dresses with
, and some of them wore red stock-
night the Society of the Army and
the Confederate States in Mary-
a memorial service at the Acade-
sic, and, notwithstanding the in-
, a very large audience was pres-
Bradley T. Johnson presided, and
es on Lee's last campaign and the
of Petersburg was made by Capt. W.
McCabe, of Petersburg, Va. He
he sharp criticisms on Union off-
declared that Secretary-of-War
was Napoleonic for his bulletins if
g else.

NICKERSON DIVORCE CASE.

ELPHIA, Pa., June 6.—Today was the
for the arguments in the Nickerson
se. Fletcher, counsel for Mrs. Nick-
ed that he had received no reply from
to a telegram notifying him to be pres-
the cross-examination in his absence
incomplete Fletcher said he felt it his
k for further time. "If, however," he
, "the court refuses to allow me this
l constrained to say that in my opinion
ndent in this case has shown enough to
the divorce. If the court is determined
of this matter today I think the de-
be reversed." The court then an-
that the case would be submitted on
nce already received. Counsel gave
e, the testimony was handed to the
Considerazon.

RIVALS AT THE HOT SPRINGS.

RINGS, Ark., June 6.—[Special.]—Late
arrivals from the Northwest: E.
eorge L. Harrison, St. A. Bigelow, Mrs.
elow, J. G. Van Valkenburg, Chicago;
oss, Mrs. D. B. Finch, St. Paul; A. M.
. B. Thompson, Illinois; J. S. Walker
Indiana; Theodore Cohn, Cincinnati;
nfelden, Belleville, Ill.; J. C. Fisher, L.
ne and wife, Louisville; Mrs. F. B.
Louis; John H. Brok, Omaha, Neb.

ILLINOIS.

Passage by the House of a Resolution for Adjournment June 18.

Not the Slightest Evidence to Show that the Records Are Unreliable.

Haines' Resurrected Grab at the State Treasury Again Decently Interred.

Passage by the Senate of the Amended State-House Appropriation Bill.

The Justices—A License Test—The Hard Road Bill Now Goes to the Governor.

NEARING THE END.

REASONS FOR THE RESOLUTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—Nothing has so torn up the Republican rank and file since the session commenced as the adoption of the adjournment resolution in the House today. The Republican Steering Committee, led by Collins and Pearson, of Madison, decided this morning that the proper thing to do was to let it go through. The Steering Committee issued its orders and it was rushed through by a vive-roce vote. The news of its adoption worked up the Republican Senators to the highest pitch, and criminations and recriminations have rent the air ever since. The Senators kick, and kick vigorously, at the idea of the House throwing upon the Senate at this stage of the proceedings the responsibility on the one hand of concurring in the resolution and perhaps thus tying up the License bill for all the time, and on the other hand of holding the resolution and failing to concur, thus assuming before the people a fancied attitude of opposition to any adjournment whatever. In their rage at the action of the House, some of them declared that they would take that body at its word and pass the resolution without any delay, no matter what might come of it. The Democratic Senators, of course, were all in favor of just such a policy, and comforted themselves with the flattering story that enough Republican Senators only too glad of an opportunity to dodge on the License bill would join hands with them and adopt the resolution. This same boast has been made on previous occasions, however, and has so far failed to scare anybody.

The Republican leaders in the House insist quite as strongly that they were right in adopting the resolution, even if it was born of low-license Democratic parentage. They argue that the House never will get ready to adjourn unless it is shocked into it by the adoption of just such a resolution. The appropriation bills are on third reading but, instead of taking them up and passing them, the House has spent day after day in calling up private measures. The theory of the Republican steerers in the House is that the adoption of the resolution by the House will produce the desired shock, throw these private bills to the rear, and result in the immediate inauguration of an attack on the appropriation bills in earnest. To-day this the Republican Senators retort that the action of the House today in considering nothing but private bills is a fair sample of the reforms to be expected. Then the House members get back on them by saying that the majority of the bills called up today were fished out by some these very Senators who ate now so wrought up over the adoption of the resolution. And so it proceeds to the end of the chapter. The controversy has not reached the knock-down and drag-out stage as yet, but has stopped at "You're another" and a liberal interchange of profanity. Even some of the House Republicans who voted for the resolution, like Calhoun, of Vermilion, and who did so only at the request of the Sexton Committee, are fearful that the House has made a mistake, and wish it were undone.

But the steerers are outwardly serene and mysteriously intimate that the proceedings tomorrow will confirm the wisdom of their actions. When the Sexton resolution giving appropriation bills precedence on the calendar comes up in the House tomorrow, it is understood that one of the high-license members will attach a rider coupling the Harper bill and all road and drainage bills with the appropriation bills, in order to make the appropriation and the road and drainage bills carry the license bill. Speaker Collins is said to have corresponded with Blaine, Chandler, and other parliamentary authorities, who have advised him that a whole string of bills on a certain order cannot be dropped by a motion to temporarily postpone. It is intimated, however, that the Speaker will rule the proposed amendment to the Sexton resolution in order. The low-license men will rave and storm, of course, and insist that such a proposition is equivalent to a suspension of the rules and will require a two-thirds vote. The majority will assume that they have the right to govern, and it is believed the Speaker will sustain them. Then the Democrats will appeal and the House may furnish another case of deadlock. The high-license men expect to have a quorum of their own, however, and to accomplish their ends. All things considered, tomorrow is apt to be a lively day in the House. In order to give that body a chance to show that it is really in earnest, the Republican Senators have been exhorted to hold the resolution. Exhortation business is still going on with apparently favorable results, and the chances now are that the House will be given a chance to show that its adjournment resolution was not mere buncombe, but meant in serious, sober earnest.

AN OLD ELECTION CASE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The House Election Committee reached the tardy conclusion this evening that Spann, Democrat, was elected from the Fifty-first District, instead of Lodge, Democrat, and will recommend to the House that he be given his seat. The committee was practically unanimous. Some time before adjournment Lodge will probably step down and out, Spann will slide in, and two men will draw pay from the State, the one who wasn't elected and the one who was.

CORRECTING THE RECORDS.

THE REPORTS STILL HUNG UP.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The reports of the committee to investigate the alleged "tampering" with the Harper bill have dragged over into another day. The minority was not ready this morning, and a stock sale this afternoon proved more attractive than the session itself, and broke in upon the high as well as the low license ranks. It would have been risky business to go into the fight under such circumstances as these, and the whole matter went over until tomorrow morning. The understanding now is that this is positively the last postponement. The substance of the majority report, signed by Messrs. Bethea, Morrison, Wood of Dekalb, and McPhe, was telegraphed last night. Since then, at the suggestion of several high-license Democrats, it has been amended by the addition of a clause recommending the discontinuance of the common practice under which the clerks correct clerical errors such as those which a close inspection detected in the Harper bill, although the majority still insisted that the changes in this case were purely to correct merely clerical errors which were immaterial anyway. The minority struggled late last night and early this morning to arrive at some sort of an agreement. The mountain finally went to Mahomet. Crafts and Billings gave in to Willoughby, and the report as it will be presented tomorrow will be a much more harmless document than Jim Herrington or Jim Beardsley would ever have penned, and one over which neither of them will be particularly enthusiastic.

THE MINORITY.

It is really about the same report as was submitted to the main committee last night and "downed," except as to the additions which were tacked on to secure Willoughby's indorsement. After a long recitation of the facts, differing in no important respect from that of the majority, it finds that the error in the figures was carried into the engrossed bill; that the change of "resulting" to "arising" was made in the engrossed bill by the advice of Mr. Harper, who also requested the clerk to alter the journal to correspond; that the journal was so altered after it had been approved by the House; that the original of Gregg's amendment was apparently secretly altered; that the Enrolling Department thought they were correcting what Harper called a printer's error, though Miss Patton regarded it as a purely clerical error, and would have corrected it anyway without any suggestions from anybody; and that there is no evidence that any member or clerk had been guilty of any fraudulent act or intention in relation to the bill, the amendments, or the journal. While it has been the practice of the clerks to correct clerical errors, the minority disapprove of it, for the reason that it makes the clerks the judges as to the materiality of the changes, and then recommend, with the majority, that this practice be at once discontinued. The fight tomorrow, of course, will be to "down" the motion to substitute the minority for majority reports. The high-license leaders are confident of their ability to do the "downing," and the low-license crowd will probably have to be content with the privilege of spreading their lame and impotent conclusions on the records.

OBITUARY.

DE MORTUIS NIL NISI MALUM.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—One of the maddest individuals in Springfield tonight is the windbag from Lake County. He made his second fight today for a $24,000 grab at the State Treasury for a lot of his books on township organization, and came within one vote of jamming it through the House. Having had the benefit of one reconsideration, his second failure is fatal. Notwithstanding the bald and shameless character of the steal, he found willing supporters on both sides. The low-license Democrats and the Democrats generally voted for it almost to a man, and made no secret of it that their reason for so voting was the fact that the grabber had stood by McNally and low license. Seven Democrats had the manliness and decency to come out squarely against it. These, to their credit be it said, were Crandall, Day, Gregg, Kimbrough, Linegar, Newton, and Thompson, of Cass. But the wily grabber had his allies and dupes on the Republican side as well. The farmers were labored with and persuaded that their constituents demanded the book. In some cases this was probably true. Streams never rise higher than their sources, and a good many members are always content to follow instead of leading public opinion, and are in the habit of considering themselves statesmen for doing so. Others, in spite of the fact that the Lake County windbag has fought them and their party from the 1st of January, and is more responsible today than any other one man for the length of the present session, carlessly voted for his grab to oblige their friends or because they didn't believe it would pass anyway. The trading Republicans of the Littler and Mitchell stripe, who regard a $24,000 assault on the Treasury as of infinitly more importance than some of the House paving or grain-inspection bills, voted for the grab and worked for it. Speaker Collins, in explaining why he voted for it, said he did it merely to show that there was no personal feeling between himself and its author.

THE RECORD.

The full list of Republicans who countenanced this outrageous grab by their votes is as follows: Adams, Ansley, Calhoun of Vermilion, Cleaveland, Crews, Curtis, Fuller, Hawker, Hyatt, Littler, McFie, Messick, Mitchell, Nichols, Parish, Rogers, Sumner, Thornton, Tryon, Walker, and the Speaker. Crews and Calhoun were heartily disgusted with their wards, and would gladly have changed their votes. When the vote was announced the bill still lacked one of enough, and this, too, after drumming for absentees and twice verifying the roll-call. It was quietly whispered at the time that the grabber would produce that one vote, and he afterwards did. Mr. Goodspeed is an honest old retired minister from Livingston County. He claimed to have voted for the bill not because he believed in it, but because some of his township officers demanded it, and that his vote was not recorded. How he could have been missed, sitting close to the Clerk's desk and having a double opportunity to record his vote on the verification of the roll-call, it is difficult to see, but the House took his statement without for a moment thinking to question it, and the bill apparently had seventy-seven votes. Mr. Calhoun, who had voted for it at the request of Welch, of Kendall, and who told the Clerk to change his vote if there was any danger of its passage, tried to make the change now, but was ruled out of order. But it made no difference. The bill was beaten even with Goodspeed. A quiet old gentleman by the name of Roane, from Moultrie County, who had kept tab on the Clerk, subsequently remarked to Mr. Morrison that the bill had really received only seventy-six votes, including Goodspeed's. Morrison and Calhoun went to the Speaker's desk, counted the official vote in the Speaker's presence, and quickly only make seventy-six. Then the Speaker tried it, with the same result. He then indorsed on the roll-call a statement that at half-past 3 o'clock the vote was counted with the above result, and the roll-call was subsequently locked up in the Clerk's drawer for safe-keeping. The grabber finally "dropped" to the fact that something was wrong. A weak attempt was made to show that Calhoun had not been recorded, but the roll-call showed that he had. The grabber crawled in his hole after that and has been busy since the adjournment in exhibiting his sores to the public gaze. His chief consoler is Tom Mitchell's clerk, one W. H. Phelps, of the Thirteenth Ward, Chicago, who distinguished himself on the House on a recent well-remembered occasion in a way that gave him considerable notoriety, and who has lobbied in season and out of season for the book grab. As a drawer of and worker for "queer" bills Mr. Phelps seems to have found life in Springfield rather interesting this session, but his latest attempt in this line is not a distinguished success.

THE SENATE.

ON DECK AGAIN.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—Nearly all the Senators were in their seats this morning, at the end of their weekly rest, and business was resumed at the same old gait.

EXPEDITING HOUSE BILLS.

After receiving and referring to the executive session, Gov. Hamilton's nomination of William R. McKenzie, M. D., of Randolph County, as a member of the State Board of Health to succeed Dr. J. M. Gregory, resigned, the Senate took up and sent to third reading the House bill to compel the construction of bridge-pier booms at navigable parts of the Illinois River. The House bills which have come over within the last few days were read a first time and turned over to appropriate committees.

COMPLETING THE STATE-HOUSE.

The House bill appropriating $531,712 for the completion of the State-House, contingent upon its approval by the people at the next general election, was called up by Senator Hamilton, and passed with the Senate amendment knocking out the Commissioners' item of $5 and substituting an annual salary of $500.

MINE INSPECTION.

Senator Clark secured a reconsideration of the vote by which the State Mining-Inspection bill failed to pass, and by unanimous consent had the bill amended, without being recalled to second reading, to conform with the amendments attached to a bill precisely like it by the House a few days ago, and not used in these dispatches in detail at the time. The bill was ordered re-engrossed for third reading.

BAKEWELL'S FORTY ACRES.

Senator Fifer called up the resolution directing the President of the State Board of Education to convey to Julia Bakewell, wife of E. W. Bakewell, the title to a certain forty acres of land near Bloomington which Bakewell donated to the State in 1858 for educational purposes, but which the State has never used. The same resolution, it will be remembered, was adopted once in the House a few weeks ago and then reconsidered the next day and hung up. Senators Fifer and Clark advocated the resolution as one in the interest of justice and equity, and in the presence of the poor and venerable Bakewell on the floor created considerable sympathy for him and his claim. Senators Shaw, Sunderland, and Lauing jumped on the resolution, and argued that the Legislature, by a mere joint resolution, could not take property from the State and give it to private individuals any more than it could appropriate money out of the Treasury except by a bill. Senator Clark retorted that the property never belonged to the State, because it had not fulfilled the conditions of the bequest. After a vast deal of talk, a motion to recommit to the Judiciary Committee was voted down and the resolution adopted.

BROCKWAY'S BILL.

Senator White, at the request of Recorder Brockway, of Chicago, who is here, introduced a bill which has already received considerable attention in Chicago. It required Recorders to furnish abstracts of title, keep index books, fix the fees for making and furnishing such abstracts, and places the abstract department in the office of the Recorder of Cook County directly under his control.

THE JUSTICES.

Senator Hereley got in his long-delayed resolution requesting the Governor or the Cook County Judges to return the name of George A. Kersten as a Justice of the Peace. Senators Ray, Merritt, and Laging raised the point that nothing could be done in the matter unless the Senate went into executive session, Merritt's and Laning's idea being to compel an executive session in the hope that it would work to the advantage of Prindiville, Walsh, and others. Senator Hereley moved to suspend the rules, but failed to get a two-thirds vote, and the motion was lost. The resolution went over, as did also a subsequent and similar one introduced by Senator Merritt in behalf of Prindiville.

THE LAKE-FRONT.

A joint resolution was introduced empowering the Canal Commissioners to employ competent counsel to appear in the interest of the canal in the case of The People vs. the Illinois Central Railroad, the United States, and the City of Chicago, pending in the Cook County Circuit Court, and involving the ownership of the Lake-Front. It was referred to the Canal Committee.

The Committee on Municipalities showed how industrious it can be when it wants to by reporting favorably on the Brockway bill, introduced only a short time before. It was accordingly ordered to second reading, and is more likely to become a law than dozens of bills introduced months ago.

RAILROAD WEIGHTS.

The Committee on Railroads introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of State Weighmasters. It embodies the views of Commissioner Brainard on the weighing question, as previously given in THE TRIBUNE, and is intended to create an authority on weights and do away with disputes between producers and receivers and the railroads similar to that which recently disturbed the Chicago Board of Trade.

CYCLONE INSURANCE.

Senator Evans' Cyclone Insurance bill was sent to third reading, the House amendments to the Pan-Handle Consolidation bill, and all but one amendment to the Quincy-Peoria Water and Light bill concurred in, and the Senate adjourned for the day.

THE HOUSE.

A PRELIMINARY SKIRMISH.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—Mr. Billings, who probably wanted to attach some importance to his Harper bill investigating committee, moved that the testimony in the case be printed, and that 300 copies be ordered for the use of the House. Mr. Morrison said the testimony was of no earthly use to anybody, as it did not substantiate any of the charges made, and as the copy of the evidence accompanied the report of the committee it would be accessible to any of the members who desired to inspect it. He therefore opposed printing the testimony.

During the roll-call Mr. Crafts tried to get in a stump speech on the plea of explaining his vote, but Mr. Pearson, of Madison, cut him off at the knees by saying the question could be settled without any explanations, and that he (Pearson) objected to all speeches. The House decided to print the testimony by a vote of 68 to 66. All of the high-license Democrats voted in the affirmative.

A SMALL FRAUD.

The resolution providing for final adjournment June 18 came up for adoption, and Jim Farnell, of Quincy, who sits next to Sexton, offered an amendment substituting June 30. Sexton opposed the amendment. Purnell in advocating it complained of the action of the Speaker in refusing to recognize him upon various occasions, and Sexton took occasion to protest against personalities by the member from Adams.

The Speaker responded in substance that he didn't care a cent what Purnell said, and he hoped nobody would interpose objections to anything he had to offer.

Purnell continued briefly, finding fault because some of his bills had never seen the light of day after getting into the committees, and whooping up the alleged merits of a "queer" valued-policy bill which he insisted ought to be passed before the Legislature adjourned.

JUNE 18.

At the conclusion of his speech Purnell's amendment was lost; also one by West to make the time June 16, and one by Sullivan, of Cook, to make it June 25. The resolution as reported from the committee was then adopted.

A HIGH-LICENSE TEST.

Mr. Sexton then offered a resolution from the Committee on Rules to make the Senate and House Appropriation bills special order from day to day till disposed of, the obvious purpose being to shut out the License bill. Mr. Littler moved to postpone action on the resolution till tomorrow, which prevailed by a vote of yeas 88, nays 45. Of the Democrats, Cleary, Day, Grear, Greathouse, Gregg, Kimbrough, Moore, Welch of Kendall, West, and Willoughby voted with the Republicans in the affirmative, and Strackman, Studer, and Wendell, Republicans, voted in the negative.

ROADS.

The Senate Road bill was taken up, and the Clerk managed to get through reading it in short order by rapid-transit enunciation, and it passed with very slight opposition.

THE STATE-HOUSE.

The State-House Appropriation bill came back from the Senate with an amendment reducing the pay of the Commissioners from $5 per day to $500 per annum. The House immediately concurred in the Senate amendment.

THE HAINES BOOK BILL.

Mr. Herrington then made the motion, of which he gave notice yesterday, to reconsider the vote by which the Haines Township Organization Book bill was lost.

Mr. Haines took the floor and repeated the speech he made some weeks ago in favor of the bill, to the effect that he merely desired to get it in the Senate, where the appropriation necessary might be inserted if the Senate desired to concur in the bill, and where the number of copies to be ordered by the State might be limited. He was making a sacrifice by the proposition in the bill, but he was willing to do this in order that he might retire from the township-book business and engage in other labors.

LOOPHOLES.

Mr. Kimbrough called attention to the peculiar language of the bill that the Secretary of State was required to buy a certain number of these books at a price not to exceed $1.50 each, which meant the full figure; and there was in the bill no restriction as to the size or quality of paper, style of printing, or character of binding. The Secretary of State would be compelled to accept the book just as the publisher chose to issue it. A prominent publisher of the State had offered to publish the work in sheep at a cost not to exceed $1.25 per volume. The bill would require at least eleven volumes to each township to officers who were not State officers and who performed no service to the State. It would be entirely wrong to take the money out of the State Treasury for this purpose.

Mr. Haines protested that he was not the publisher, only the author; that when he retired from the General Assembly this time he would be for all time to come; and that his name would never be allowed to go out on a book which was not satisfactory in all respects.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Seventy-seven votes were obtained to get the reconsideration, on the plea that the bill could be amended in the Senate to remedy the defects, and then the House refused to pass the bill, after search for absentees, personal appeals, and the consent of a number of Republicans to vote for the bill as it originally stood. It was, however, a narrow escape, as the o were seventy-six votes in favor of it.

VAUGHEY'S DEFEAT.

Mr. Vaughey then arose like a phenix and moved to reconsider the vote by which his Bank bill was defeated, which was done, and the House again refused to pass the bill.

FEES OF STATE'S-ATTORNEYS.

The House bill to amend the law in relation to the fees of State's-Attorneys called out several explanations of votes, especially by Purnell, the dude of the attorneys in the House, and Abrahams, the applause-arousing orator from Cook. Abrahams opposed the bill, and of course it passed. The bill fixes the pay of State's-Attorneys at $15 per day where they follow cases from one county to another on appeals or changes of venue and limits maximum fees to $100. Under the present law State's-Attorneys get $5 for each count on which there is a conviction, and by making several hundred counts the fees can be rolled up to large figures.

CHANGING THE RECORD.

Mr. Haines called attention to the fact that Mr. Goodspeed voted on his book-bill and his name was not recorded. Mr. Cooke made the point of order that no change of the roll could be made at this hour; that if made at all, it must be made tomorrow morning on the approval of the journal. The point was overruled, and Goodspeed allowed to have his vote recorded aye.

Mr. Calhoun, of Vermilion, who had voted for the bill with the understanding that it would not pass, asked to change his vote, but was ruled out of order. He then asked if a motion to reconsider would be in order. The Chair held it would not, since there had already been one reconsideration on this same bill. Mr. Calhoun pointed out the difference between reconsidering the vote by which a bill is lost and a vote by which it passes, but the Speaker held to his ruling. Haines' delight at the supposed success of his grab on the State Treasury was followed half an hour later by intense disgust over the discovery that, even with Goodspeed, it had only received seventy-six votes, just one short of enough to pass it and send it over to the Senate.

PASSED.

The House bill to enable railroad companies to extend their lines or construct branches to points not named in their articles of incorporation was passed; also the House bill for additional pay of employés of the General Assembly. The bill to increase the fees so as to make the County Clerk's office of Cook County self-sustaining was read a third time and passed. While this bill was being read Mr. Herrington gave notice that hereafter he should object to the consideration of any and all bills, including the General Appropriation bill, out of their order except Senate bills on second and third readings. He seemed to forget his threat a moment later when the bill to repeal the act declaring the Saline River navigable in Saline County was immediately taken up out of its order and passed.

A FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Sub-Committee on Finance submitted a statement from the Auditor, showing that the total amount in the Treasury May 1 was $4,097,068; estimated receipts to July 1, $1,119,000; total, $5,116,065; amount needed to pay appropriations to July 1, 1883, $559,821; estimated amount to be in the Treasury July 1, 1883, to pay off this General Assembly, $4,650,086.

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.

O'Mara's bill providing for the sale of unclaimed property at hotels, inns, and private warehouses was passed.

Mitchell's bill for the appointment of State weighmasters failed to pass; and Cronkrite's bill extending the township insurance law to villages of 300 inhabitants was passed, and the House adjourned for the day.

SPORTING NEWS.

Providence vs. Buffalo.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 6.—[Special.]—Seventeen single hits and a total of twenty-six for Providence tells the story of today's victory of the home club over the Buffalos. Galvin was terribly punished in the first, second, eighth, and ninth innings, the Providence boys finding his pitching perfect pie. The visitors played a better fielding game than Tuesday, thus enabling the grays to earn 11 out of their 12 runs. Radbourne and Gilligan formed the battery for Providence, and while Radbourne was hit safely in seven innings out of the nine, there was no consecutive batting. O'Rourke, Shaffer and Burnham, the umpire, carried on a three-part dialogue during the greater part of the game, and the wrathy James only escaped a fine by reason of the good nature of Mr. Burnham. The Buffalos had not the slightest show to win against such terrific batting, but O'Rourke felt very sore over the fourth straight defeat at the hands of Providence. People here are tickled to death over the Buffalos' discomfiture. The reason of this feeling is that in the last days of the season of 1882 the Buffalos had four games to play with Chicago; if they had won three of which, the Providence club would have tied the Chicagos for the championship. Their previous record gave hopes that they would do this, and it was the belief here as well as in Buffalo that the Bisons could have won the games if they had wanted, hence these tears. The attendance today was 501. The Chicagos come Friday, when the benches will be well filled. The score follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Providence	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	4	1	—12
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Base hits—Providence, 17; Buffalo, 9.
Errors—Providence, 4; Buffalo, 5.
Earned runs—Providence, 11; Buffalo, 2.
Two-base hits—Hines, Start, O'Rourke.
Three-base hits—Farrell, Richmond, Denny.
First base on balls—Providence, 1.
First base on errors—Providence, 1; Buffalo, 1.
Struck out—Providence, 2.
Left on bases—Providence, 4; Buffalo, 4.
Passed ball—Gilligan.
Wild pitched—Galvin, 2.

Boston vs. Cleveland.

BOSTON, Mass., June 6.—[Special.]—The Bostons batted McCormick hard in the first and sixth innings today, and, aided by errors of York and Briody, made six runs, four of them earned. Glasscock saved the Clevelands from nine goose-eggs by scoring his single, a force-out, and McCormick's safe drive to right field. The Bostons played an elegant fielding game, Wise, Sutton, and Hornung excelling. The latter cut off a run in the sixth by a beautiful throw home, and Hotaling did the same in the ninth. Glasscock accepted a good many chances, none of them difficult. The grounds were in a bad condition, owing to a heavy shower two hours before the game. The score by innings follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	—6
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Boston, 4; Cleveland, 1.
Two-base hits—Hines, Morrill, York.
Bases on errors—Boston, 3; Cleveland, 1.
Total errors—Boston, 1; Cleveland, 5.
Left on bases—Boston, 7; Cleveland, 7.
Umpire—Decker.

Philadelphia vs. Detroit.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 6.—[Special.]—By defeating the Detroits today the Philadelphia Club won its first league game on its own ground. Radbourne was batted out of position in the fourth inning, and Wood came in to pitch. Coleman kept the Detroits down to five base hits. It was a game full of errors on both sides, and of heavy batting on the Philadelphia side. The spectators made the most of the victory, and jeered the visitors to the echo. The score by innings is as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	3	6	0	4	0	1	5	0	1	—20
Detroit	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	—4

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 5; Detroit, 1.
Two-base hits—Purcell, Manning, Lewis, Ring, Farrar, Farrell.
Three-base hits—Houck.
Total base hits—Philadelphia, 5; Detroit, 8.
First base on balls—Philadelphia, 5; Detroit, 2.
First base on errors—Philadelphia, 8; Detroit, 6.
Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Detroit, 8.
Struck out—Hanlon, Mansell.
Errors—Philadelphia, 12; Detroit, 8.
Double plays—Detroit, 3.
Umpis—W. A. Furlong.

Chicago vs. New York.

NEW YORK, June 6.—[Special.]—There was a smaller attendance today at the polo grounds to witness the game between the Chicago and the New York clubs than there was yesterday. This was owing, no doubt, to the extremely hot weather. The game had proceeded to the close of the fourth inning, with the result of a score of 3 to 2 in favor of Chicago, and the visitors had lost a hand in the first part of the fifth inning, when a storm put an end to the game, and it was called.

A New Base-Ball Association.

The Union Base-Ball Association of Chicago was organized yesterday afternoon at the Palmer House. The following officers were elected: A. H. Henderson, President; Col. John Marshall, Vice-President; W. C. Henderson, Treasurer; B. F. Matthews, Secretary. Directors, Col. John Marshall, F. H. Gallagher, B. T. Pacy. The organization will play the clubs of the American Base-Ball Association as well as the clubs of the Northwestern League. A club from this city will be entered under the auspices of the new company in the American Alliance. Grounds have been leased for five years fronting on Thirty-ninth street, and bounded by Michigan avenue and Wabash. There will be seating accommodations for about 7,000. The grand stand will seat about 3,000 people, and chairs will be furnished. It is expected that the new grounds will be formally opened Monday, June 18. The new association has abundance of capital, and the managers declare they will secure as strong a nine as money can attract.

Fly Tips.

"H. A. T." asks these questions: 1. Man on first; batsman makes a foul hit which is not caught; runner walks back to first. Must the ball be held by the pitcher in his position and then thrown to first to put out runner? [*Answer*—Yes.] 2. Batsman hits ball and runs to second base, which hit was foul. In returning must he touch first base? [*Answer*—No.] 3. Runner, in running to second, knocks base out of place, but remains where the base formerly was. Was runner out? [*Answer*—Yes. The base is supposed to be fastened, but if the runner knocks it out of place he must stay with the bar.]

The O. R. Keith & Co. Base-Ball Club go to Elgin, Ill., next Saturday to play a game with the Elgin Base-Ball Club. The 16th they will play the Marshall Field & Co. Base-Ball Club in the base-ball park.

The Cleveland team are finding plenty of grief in Boston.

The Chicagos play in Providence tomorrow. They are still leaders in the championship race. Unfortunately, they cannot win every game. If they could, there would be no league. It is told of a well-known base-ball player that when he was in a Western city he espied a rubber button-stop behind the door of his room, used to protect the paint when the door was opened. He asked what it was, and, being informed that it was a bell-call, actually got down on his knees, and, pressing it with his thumb, called for a clean towel.

Jimmy Devlin, the once noted pitcher and general player, is lying at the point of death. Pneumonia is getting the better of him.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: "It begins to seem as though Chicago would soon be looking around for a change pitcher." If the champions had a pitcher whom no one could hit there wouldn't be much fun or money in the game so far as Chicago is concerned. In time the batters are bound to get on to "skillful and puzzling delivery."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* has this to say of a Chicago player: "Pfeffer has proved a valuable man for Chicago. His play at short is excellent, his batting equal to the average of the team, his base-running sharp, and his general behavior and usefulness satisfactory."

Second Day of the Cleveland Races—Phallas' Fast Time.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 6.—[Special.]—The track was fast but the attendance only fair at the second day of the Cleveland spring races. Some astonishing time was made, and the heats were close and exciting. Two unfinished races were on the card. For the 2:34 race Phallas sold the favorit, and won in the race with ease, trotting the last heat in 2:18¼, the fastest heat ever trotted by a youngster with no record, and in his first race, and which was made without a skip and without urging, jogging easily at the finish. Phallas is a big, rangy fellow, 15.3 hands high, brown, by Dictator, dam Betsey Trotwood, a stallion, and 6 years old. He was bred by Mr. J. I. Case, of Racine, Wis., owner of Jay-Eye-See, and is that fellow's half-brother. He was driven by Bither. The summary of the race is as follows:

J. I. Case's br. s. Phallas.....2 2 1 1 1
W. J. Saunders' b. g. Index.....1 1 3 2 2
C. B. Harvey's blk. s. Mambrino Clay.5 4 3 3 3
Time—2:23¼; 2:20¼; 2:20¼; 2:22¼; 2:18¼.

A hippodrome fox-hound race, after a scent drawn round the track, was the other attraction, and was a failure on account of the fence hiding the dogs.

Dr. Hedges' b. g. Tony Newell won the 2:25 class race postponed heat in 2:23¼. Ina G. got second money, Abdallah Boy third, and Willis Wood fourth.

The regular events of the day were the 3-minute and 2:19 class races. Small fields came to the wire. In the 3-minute race Spian's astonisher, the much-lauded Pilgrim, by Smuggler, Carcarilla, and Mambrinette were drawn. As was expected, it was all split up, though the favorit got there after five heats, the last of which was trotted in the rain and mud.

SUMMARY.

Three-minute class, purse of $700, divided:

Isaac Walxel's b. g. Gus	2	3	1	1	1
H. H.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Chicago Church Choir Company in "Iolanthe."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Tony Pastor's Company. Variety entertainment.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite the new Court-House. Augustin Daly's Company in "7-20-8."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. C. B. Bishop in "Strictly Business."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Barlow, Wilson & Company's Mammoth Minstrels.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Variety entertainment.

Dime Museum.
123 and 125 West Madison street. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Barnum's Circus and Menagerie.
Base-Ball Grounds and Lake Front, foot of Washington-st. Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

"SONS OF AULD SCOTIA"—The Caledonian Society will meet Friday evening, 8th inst., to elect their officers, at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Southern invited, especially young men of Scottish descent.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1883.

ALBANY, N. Y., was visited by a very severe rain-storm yesterday. Three inches of rain fell, and the damages inflicted will aggregate fully $75,000.

FAIR weather, with southwest and northwest winds, and stationary or slightly falling temperature are among the probabilities for today in the Upper Lake region.

PATRICK CONDON was yesterday sentenced by Judge Jameson to ten years' imprisonment for the murder of Peter Ward. The tragedy occurred over a year ago, and was of an atrocious character. Whisky was at the bottom of it.

BRIGANDS are having a picnic around Smyrna. Twenty persons have been abducted by them within a few weeks. The Sultan on being informed of it relinquished his chibouk long enough to officially decapitate the Governor of the city and proclaim a state of siege.

AT the session of the annual convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Indiana yesterday the Rev. David Knickerbocker, D. D., of Minneapolis, was elected to the Bishopric to fill the vacancy created by the death of Bishop Talbot, which occurred a few months ago. It is not known whether the newly-chosen Bishop will accept the dignities and responsibilities of the high office.

THE quo-warranto case against the Western Union Telegraph Company was yesterday remanded to the Federal Court. This action is taken because the amount in dispute exceeds $500, and the suit arises under the Constitution and laws of the United States. The company's counsel filed the requisit bond of $1,000, and Judge Gary made the necessary certification.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Inter-Ocean* goes to much trouble to show how inferior Canada is to the United States in the comfort and prosperity of her farmers and working people, in order to buttress an argument as to the advantages of protection to our people. Can it be possible that the correspondent and able editor who printed the letter do not know that Canada is a protective country?

FIVE members of the Board of Education retire at the end of the current month. Two of them will not accept a reappointment, owing to the pressure of their private affairs. Several politicians of more or less prominence and mostly Democrats are mentioned as candidates for the vacancies. The Mayor has given it out that he desires to appoint business-men—large tax-payers who will interest themselves in the management of the school finances.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company was held yesterday. After listening to the annual report the stockholders adjourned and the new Board of Directors elected officers for the ensuing year. Mr. Hugh Riddle declined reélection as President and Mr. R. R. Cable, the Vice-President and General Manager of the road, was elected as his successor. Mr. A. Kimball was elected Vice-President to succeed Mr. Cable.

THERE is no cessation of the smoke nuisance on the river. The pesky little tugs dart hither and thither under the bridges vomiting dense clouds of sulphurous and suffocating smoke. Their owners have been repeatedly warned by the authorities to abate the nuisance, but they persevere in acting as if the public had no rights which they were bound to respect. A number of the owners were summoned yesterday to show cause why they should not be fined for violation of the ordinance.

THE City of Minneapolis has adopted the Chicago idea of parks, and, not to do the thing half-way, has at the same time adopted the plans of the Chicago landscape architect, Mr. H. W. S. Cleveland, who laid out the South Side parks of this city. At a meeting of the Minneapolis Park Commissioners last Saturday it was decided to devote to park purposes the entire shores of Lakes Calhoun and Harriet. The parks of the City of Minneapolis will, when completed according to the present plans, have an area of 1,000 acres, and will be of great beauty, as Nature has done for Minneapolis much that Chicago and Mr. Cleveland had to do for themselves.

ANOTHER star-route fraud has been unearthed in Washington. Senator Van Wyck visited the Contract Department of the post-office yesterday, and wanted to know why a daily mail was being carried over the barren road from Niobrara, Neb., to Deadwood, at an expense of $13,000 per annum. Last winter the proposition to make this a daily route was condemned in the Senate. The contract is held by John R. Miner, one of the defendants in the current star-route trial. It is a grim coincidence.

THE strike of the bricklayers has collapsed. The relief fund gave out yesterday morning and the committee mysteriously disappeared. The red flag was taken in and the neighboring beer-saloon was deserted. Most of the strikers have secured work at the terms offered by the bosses two months ago. Some fifty or sixty of the mutish brethren still hold out rather than work on the same scaffold with non-unionists. One of these days their stupid pride will take a fall and they will be glad to repudiate the slavery they voluntarily imposed on themselves.

THE London *Times* has made a classification of the vessels of the English navy, and finds that when all are complete England will have thirty-six first and second class fighting ships, carrying guns of the average weight of thirty-five tons and armor of the average thickness of thirteen inches, and that France will have the same number of ships, whose guns will average forty tons, all breech-loaders, while only half of the English guns are breech-loaders, and with armor of the average thickness of fourteen and a half inches. Should a combination be made between France and Italy, in case of any Mediterranean trouble, England would be in a minority of twelve vessels, four of the Italian vessels carrying 100-ton guns.

CHARLES RUSSELL, the member of the English bar who is about to visit this country with Lord Coleridge, is an Irishman by birth, in feeling, and by preference. He is a nephew of the late Rev. Dr. Russell, President of Maynooth College. He commenced life as a journalist, working on the Dublin *Nation* and the Dublin *Freeman*. He also worked on the London press while studying for the English bar. He is an advanced Liberal in politics, and represents his native borough, Dundalk, in the British Parliament. He is a warm personal friend of Gladstone, whose policy he has generally supported, though he has steadily voted against coercion for Ireland, and with the Parnellites for the Radical amendments to the Land act, which Mr. Gladstone opposed. Mr. Russell is married to a Belfast lady, sister of Rosa Mulholland, the novelist, whose early writings were highly commended by Charles Dickens. Mr. Russell visited Ireland in 1880 at the request of Mr. Gladstone, and published a series of letters on the condition of the tenantry. He was particularly severe on the management of the Kerry estates of the Marquis of Lansdowne, recently appointed Governor-General of Canada.

OUR LAND AND OUR CONGRESSMEN.

The example of Senator Van Wyck in writing to Secretary Teller protesting against any recognition of the claims of the New Orleans Pacific to the land-grant of the extinct New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg is followed by a similar communication to the same official from Representatives Cobb, Dunn, and Rosecrans making formal objection not only to any recognition of the claims of the New Orleans Pacific, but also those of the Southern Pacific to the land-grant of the Texas Pacific. The members of Congress call the attention of the Secretary of the Interior to the fact that the attempt to procure the passage of an act by Congress legitimizing the transfer of the Texas Pacific grant to the Southern Pacific was twice defeated, and they warn him not to effectuate by a purely administrative act what the Legislature refused after solemn deliberation to sanction.

It is difficult to see how Secretary Teller can disregard these repeated and formal protests from members of Congress, the body which has the decision of all these matters. It is true that their action is to a certain extent private. They do not appear before him as an authorized committee, but they are the representatives of the people. Their interference is obviously in the public interest. It is the preliminary to action by Congress, before which the matter will certainly be brought as soon as it reassembles. Successive Secretaries of the Interior have lamented that Congress did not intervene in order to assert the rights of the public in these grants and release them from the disagreeable necessity of administering the law as they find it in favor of the corporations. Now an opportunity is presented of seeing how far these protestations are sincere.

The capabilities of official delay are ample to enable Secretary Teller to at least defer action on these grants until Congress meets. The Texas Pacific grant has been hung up for eleven years without a stroke of work being done to earn it by those who have assumed the right to give it away to another corporation. It can easily wait for six months more. The Texas Pacific corporation has not been in any hurry, as it has never laid a rail to secure the grant. Least of any one need the people's Secretary of the Interior be in a hurry now to anticipate the decision of Congress, and give away 14,000,000 of acres to a corporation like the Southern Pacific, to be marketed at two or three times the Government prices for public lands and to be held pending sale in a huge block, enriching its owners by the rise of value but shirking its fair share of local taxation. The Southern Pacific syndicate now holds millions of acres of lands in California on which they refuse to pay a cent of State, or county, or town tax.

In a recent conversation with the reporter of a New York paper Leland Stanford before sailing for Europe declared that the Southern Pacific Company were entitled to the grant of the Texas Pacific, and very plainly intimated that they meant to have it. To those who know the inside history of the relations of the Southern Pacific to this grant this claim of theirs is the most impudent they have ever made, and a more forcible comparison it would not be easy to find. When the Texas Pacific was chartered by Congress to give the public transcontinental competition with the grinding monopoly of the Central Pacific, the latter corporation in their determination that there should be no competition and that the intention of Congress should be defeated actually took unlawful possession of the right of way granted to the Texas Pacific and built a road of their own in flat nullification of the law of Congress giving this route to the Texas Pacific. At the same time they flooded Washington with affidavits, statements, memorials, remonstrances, all kinds of papers addressed to Congress and the committees declaring that a subsidy of lands such as was asked for by the Texas Pacific was entirely unnecessary, and offering to do the work themselves without any such grant.

These facts, which, though not usually known, are of public record, throw a peculiarly lurid light on the present claims of the Southern Pacific to the grant of the Texas Pacific. They are trespassers on the public lands. They have willfully prevented the building of a competing road for the public benefit. They pledged themselves to build this very road without a land-grant. They are defiant in their outspoken repudiation of any obligations to the public as common carriers. If there are any persons in the United States who ought not to have this land-grant it is the insolent, corrupt, despotic, glutted millionaires who are cloaked under the charters of the Central and Southern Pacific corporations.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD SCHEME.

The latest attempt in the Council to secure a franchise for elevated railroad speculators, granting a right of way along many of the principal thoroughfares of Chicago, is manifestly intended to anticipate the law of the Legislature, which will go into effect July 1, requiring the consent of a majority of the property-owners in every mile of any proposed route. If the Council shall proceed in this matter in defiance of public sentiment and the law which has been practically passed it will be the most barefaced confession of fraud ever made by a corrupt body. But even in such case it is not at all likely that the scheme would ever make any practical headway. Even in the absence of the new law it is the opinion of the best lawyers that a consent of the majority of property-owners is required to authorize the occupation of a street for railroad purposes of any kind, and a thousand injunctions would be served, if necessary, to prevent the first step in the process of construction. It is certain, too, that no franchise granted by the Common Council can defeat the constitutional provision which guarantees to every propertyholder full compensation for damages incident to the construction of a railroad. This consideration alone suffices to illustrate the wildness of the scheme. For instance, one of the streets which the desired franchise includes is Dearborn; it takes only a moment's thought to convince any intelligent person that the damage to the business property on that street between Washington and Quincy streets alone would exceed the entire value of any elevated railroad which might be built in Chicago. If the construction company which is pushing the project has an idea that it can go ahead and earn its construction profits and leave the people upon whom it may unload to fight the damages it must labor under the delusion that the American people have learned nothing from previous experiences with Crédit Mobilier concerns, but are as ready now as ever to fall into any trap of that kind which may be set for them. The construction company will not be able to sell one dollar of stock in an elevated railroad in this city until the consent of the property-owners be secured, the extent of damages fully ascertained, and the fact reasonably demonstrated that an elevated railroad will pay in a city where it is not needed. It will be a long time before the projectors can satisfy capitalists upon any one of these points.

THE BOSTON PETER FUNK.

The dispatches for several days past have made reference to the arrest of James H. Langley upon the charge of obtaining money by false pretenses—an offense very common nowadays, though few reach such eminence in the practice or operate upon so large a scale as Langley. The details of his *modus operandi* show that he was a master of the business. His style and method, indeed, are not unworthy of his great prototype, Montague Tigg.

Langley placed himself and his schemes before the public under the form and name of the United States Construction and Investment Company, which is a high-sounding and majestic title, like that of Tigg's company. The company has a legal existence under the New York laws, but its headquarters are or were in Boston, where five elegant apartments were taken and furnished in a sumptuous manner, furniture and appointments being obtained from Boston dealers upon the installment plan. An elegantly printed prospectus was sent out setting forth the alleged character and projects of the company, and containing a long list of names of persons comprising the official board, not one of whom is known as a person of any financial or business standing. The certificates of stock were equally elegant in appearance and glistened with gold printing, broad seals, and pink ribbons. The purposes of the company were varied. They promised in their pamphlet to assist inventors with capital, to act as agents for new inventions in railway service, to secure patents and make models and drawings, to introduce patents, to give opinions concerning them, to prepare plans and specifications for railway construction and engineering, to buy and sell railway securities, to make collections and receive trusts, and to act as trustees, transfer agents, or bankers in large financial transactions. The Boston *Advertiser* says of its operations:

> The company appears to have been organized in New York in August last, and the arrested Langley's connection with it as an officer avowedly began Oct. 3, that being the date of his somewhat grandiloquent letter of acceptance, which is printed in the pamphlet. Under date April 9, 1883, a company circular was issued announcing that it had abandoned the mechanical and railroad business so alowingly described in the pamphlet, and had gone into the Texas land business, having, as stated, 10,000,000 acres commanding railroad facilities. The amount of fraudulently obtained money alleged in the indictments now to be prosecuted is but $9000; but this figure gives but a faint idea of the scope of the operations since 1871 when Langley first appeared in the rôle of an agent offering opportunity for profitable investments. One man is said to have lost $60,000 by one of these former schemes, and, as the officers say, here are "slaughtered victims all along the line from that time to this." The following is an approximately complete list of enterprises wherein, as the officers say, there has been more or less victimizing by fraud and whereof Langley has been more or less concerned: "J. Langley & Sons' Medical Instrument Company"; an "anti-fat" and also an "anti-lean" medicine; the "National Anti-Friction Car-Box Company"; the "Continental Construction Company"; the "Franklin Foundry Company"; the "Anti-Friction Journal-Bearing Company"; the "Elastic Railroad-Frog Company"; the "West India Guano Company"; the "Crowther Dump-Car Company"; the "Halwig Live-stock Express Company"; and now the "United States Construction and Improvement Company" and the "Texas Land Syndicate."

It will be seen from these general statements that the United States Construction and Investment Company was a very plausible affair and well calculated to decieve. It was certain to come to an end, of course, but the shrewd manner evidently intended to line his nest well before that time, get out from under, and be "over the hills and far away" when the crash came. In this he was disappointed. Detectives had long been watching him without his knowledge, and when everything was ready they dropped upon him an succeeded in closing up the affair and spilling up its principal before his victims were very numerous. They are mostly confined to Boston, which has always been a very gullible place, and is therefore specially adapted for operations of this kind, which Langley must have known, or he would as have made it the headquarters of an allied company which was incorporated in New York.

The arrest of Langley is a matter for congratulation, and it is to be hoped that he will be severely punished, which is the least reparation that can be made to his victims, whose money has gone past recovery. But if this Peer Funk is to be punished why are the other Peter Funks whose operations are conducted in the same manner allowed to remain at large and to practice on the community without interference? They are spreading their decoys for victims in every large city. They have the same high-sounding names, the same gilded prospectuses and shares of stock, the same lists of officers, of whom no one ever heard, the same handsome offices, and they hold out the same inducements to people, exciting their cupidity with glowing assurances of large and immediate profits, and tempting them into speculations that are certain to return a handsome per cent on the investment. The little swindlers are sure to be nabbed. It is rare that a big fish like Langley gets caught, but there are others equally large swimming about in perfect freedom and taking in shoals of victims. Why are they not caught? Why does Justice not cast her net into Wall street, into the mining exchanges, and into all the avenues of speculation where men and women are falling victims by thousands to the gamblers and swindlers of the Langley type? She would make a rich haul, and an examination of their methods of business would show that they had as little foundation as Langley's company. The United States Construction and Investment Company is not the only rotten concern in the country that is playing upon the public credulity and the insane love of speculation which seems to have seized upon our people. Why not hunt down some more of the Peter Funks?

TILDEN OUT OF THE RACE.

The recent boom for "the old ticket" inaugurated by the interview with Mr. Hendricks published by a country newspaper in Indiana has found considerable response from Democratic journals in various parts of the country. Their eagerness to seize upon a resurrection of the Sage of Gramercy Park merely indicates the poverty of Democratic resources, and it is too bad that Mr. Watterson, one of Mr. Tilden's stanchest friends, should ruthlessly nip the scheme in its bud of promise. Mr. Watterson is near enough the throne to speak with authority about Mr. Tilden's intentions, and he has just said to a New York reporter:

> I don't want to talk about Mr. Hendricks, but you can put it in the strongest language you can command that under no circumstances will Mr. Tilden be a candidate next year. This can be relied on as certainly as any fact in history. No person on earth can make Mr. Tilden a candidate. He would not take the nomination if the Democratic Convention were unanimously to proclaim him its candidate. I am not speaking for Mr. Tilden in any way, but my relations are near enough to him to make the statement that he is not and will not be a candidate in any event. It is not worth while to come from Kentucky to New York to say this, and it is so certain a truth that it seems almost absurd to utter it. Mr. Tilden's friends in the West and South are shaping themselves for an entirely different set of circumstances from those that would arise from his candidacy.

This is probably a correct statement of the situation, and Mr. Hendricks' suggestion of "the old ticket" was made either to bring himself momentarily into public notice or to head off the McDonald movement which Mr. Watterson seems to be engineering. Of "the old ticket," it would be hard to tell whether Tilden or Hendricks be the more hopelessly moribund. Tilden is as complete a physical wreck today as he was a political wreck in 1880, when "the old ticket" might have given the Democrats an issue if Tilden had been in a condition to appeal to the popular confidence. Hendricks in the meantime has run to seed; his selfishness in the Cincinnati Convention, which prevented Indiana from securing the Presidential candidate in the person of McDonald, and his chronic trimming on every subject of political importance which has come up during the last ten years have reduced him to sheer nonentity in National politics. That a considerable portion of the Democratic press should jump at a suggestion of "the old ticket" under these circumstances, as a drowning man clutches at a straw, is the surest sign which could be given that the apparent confidence of the Democrats in party success next year is merely assumed as a matter of policy. Mr. Tilden is out of the race for all time, and Hendricks would never be thought of except as the old appendage to Tilden's kite. Whenever the Democratic fossils can fully realize this condition of things perhaps they may recognize the necessity for taking up live men and live issues as the basis for next year's struggle; but whenever they shall realize that fact the sense of their own poverty will force itself upon them at the same time.

ENGLISH LAND-LAW REFORM.

Contrary to expectation the Whigs of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet have been persuaded to accept those changes in Dodson's English Tenants' Compensation bill proposed by Messrs. Howard and Barclay, the representatives, respectively, of the English and Scotch farmers. These amendments work a complete and radical change in the measure, and introduce into it the principles of fixity of tenure and practically of fair rents.

One amendment secures to the occupying tenant full compensation for all improvements suitable to the farm made by him during occupancy, with or without the consent of the landlord, when he is obliged to leave through the landlord's raising the rent, or when he desires to leave because he finds other pursuits or occupations more profitable. This amendment gives to the occupying tenant security not only against capricious eviction, but also against capricious rent-raising.

Another amendment abolishes altogether the English law of distress by which the landlord had a first lien on the property of the farmer for all rent due. The original bill proposed to limit the abolition to cases where one year's rent or less was due. The amendment is a most valuable concession to the English farmer, who most generally employs more than his own money in working a farm. It increases as it were his available assets, and enables him to make much better terms with the banker or whoever loans him money. There is no clause in the measure providing for the reduction of rackrents, but as few English landlords resort to the "squeezing" process so much in vogue before the Gladstone Land act among their Irish brothers, there is hardly any occasion for such a provision just now.

The bill as it now stands makes an important innovation and destroys the landlord notion of the rights of property. It gives the tenant an equity in his holding and destroys the superstition of absolute ownership in landed property which has existed in England since the Norman invasion. It is now expected that the measure will pass into law without much trouble. It has already passed the second reading, and is now in the committee stage. The Whig landlords will hardly dare to oppose it or try to amend it out of usefulness. That would give the Radicals an opportunity to force a dissolution and to "go to the country" with "the cry" of land reform. A more sweeping measure would be introduced the first thing in a new Parliament. The Irish Nationalist members cannot oppose the measure without laying themselves open to the charge of utter inconsistency and without losing the friendship of their allies, the Radicals. On the contrary, there is no doubt that they will not only heartily support the measure, but will doubtless try to amend it in the interest of the tenant, as their aim has been to obtain the sympathy of the English farmers for their own efforts to further amend the Gladstone act.

Mr. Gladstone has again snatched victory out of what threatened to be disaster. Three weeks ago a dissolution of Parliament was predicted by strong supporters of his Government. By his judicious compromise with the land-reformers he has strengthened himself with the Radicals while not estranging the Whigs. It is now predicted that he will be able to pass this session most of the measures promised in the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament. The bill to prevent corrupt practices at English elections has already passed the House of Commons. The Bankruptcy bill and the Criminal-Code bill has passed to the committee stage. Next session it is proposed to introduce a bill assimilating the county with the borough franchise. Should this pass into law a general election will follow. Should it be thrown out by the House of Lords, as is not improbable, the Liberals will have a good issue on which to appeal to the constituencies, and a general election will take place anyhow.

THE efficacy of the peasant proprietary clauses of the Irish Land act is about to be tested under somewhat peculiar circumstances in the North of Ireland. The Salters' Company, which owns a large tract of land in the County Derry, from which it has derived a very large revenue, every penny of which has been spent in London, having found it somewhat difficult to collect this revenue in recent years, has requested the tenants whom it has so long fleeced to make a proposition for purchase. The tenants have taken the "Worshipful" London corporators at their word, and have offered individually and collectively for the lands a sum equal to nineteen times the Government valuation, or where the rent is lower than the valuation nineteen times the rental. The Londoners have taken the proposition under advisement. They will probably accept the offer of the tenants, it is intimated. It is not unlikely the Skinners' Company and the Tanners' Company and other London guilds who own property, mostly in Ulster, obtained through grants made by James I. to their predecessors in consideration of a little ready cash, will follow the example of the Salters' Company, and that a very large class of peasant proprietors will thus be created. Under the Land act the Government advances three-fourths of the purchase money, taking a mortgage on the farm for repayment in thirty-five yearly installments. The tenant has to raise but one-third of the purchase money, and this he can easily obtain on the equity he secures through the operation of the act. It is curious to note in this connection that the tenant is able just now to make much better terms than he could have made three years ago. Then the average price of land was twenty-five times the Government valuation, or twenty-one times the yearly rental. The land market, as Mr. Parnell predicted it would be, is a "falling" one.

THE protectionist platform adopted by the Ohio Republicans throbs with the unsuppressed yearning for the workingman, the mechanic, and the artisan which is always felt by politicians before election, and by sinister syndicates proposing schemes to enrich themselves at the public expense. The National Republican party spent months in revising the tariff, in order to claim the credit of having lowered taxation, but the Republicans of Ohio denounce any reduction of taxation as a blow to the farmer and the laborer. Their invocation of the interests of the working classes to support the plundering plans of the tariff robbers who want to befool the people into believing that paying two prices for clothing, glass, pottery, salt, etc., to bloated millionaire capitalists is "protection" is gammon. These men care nothing for the laborer except to hire him for the lowest possible wages. When all the markets are rising they give him an advance because they must, but they give him as little more as possible. When the tariff is put up they do not increase his wages, but when it is reduced 3 per cent they try, as the Pennsylvania iron men attempted to do, to cut down his wages 10 per cent. The insincerity of these Ohio protestations of fiscal affection for the laboring man is beautifully shown by the proposal of the platform to restore the war-tariff taxes on wool. For the sake of a few flockmasters on the hills along the Ohio River the Republicans of Ohio propose to make every farmer, laborer, artisan, and professional man in the State pay an enhanced and artificial price for all his clothing, carpets, curtains—everything woolen. That is Sherman's idea. We do not believe it is the Ohio idea.

IT will be observed that Gov. Hamilton, before whom the proceedings of the recent court-martial in this city and the exorbitant claims growing out of it have been laid, takes substantially the same view of the outrageous proceeding as that expressed by THE TRIBUNE, though we were in error in the statement that if the bills were paid the money would come out of the regimental fund. In reality it would come out of the general military fund. The Governor's view of the case is expressed in the following extract from an interview with him:

> When it [the bill] came to the Adjutant-General he laid it before me. I instantly rejected and refused to approve it, and ordered him to return it to the Judge-Advocate, and to say to him that I had instantly refused to approve it; that no such bill would now or ever be approved; that his construction of Sec. 1, Art. 8, was entirely erroneous, and that if those bills were insisted upon any further by any one of the officers connected with that court-martial the resignation of such officer would be at once requested.

The Governor says the proceedings of the court-martial ought not to have lasted over two days. It ought not to have lasted two hours. It ought not to have been held at all. A letter addressed to the Brigadier-General or Adjutant-General, at the cost of a three-cent stamp, asking how Capt. Purinton should sign his name, would have settled the whole business and saved taxing the brains of half a dozen officers at the cost of between $200 and $300 each. In place of that, a whole month was wasted over a mere nothing, a bill of $2,200 was run up, and a farce was enacted which has given the enemies of the militia system the wished-for opportunity to ridicule and malign it. It ought to serve at least as a useful lesson for the future.

THE Boston *Commercial Bulletin* speaks with great despite of Capt. Gorringe's shipyard at Philadelphia, where that gallant officer is manufacturing American ships with American capital and American labor out of American materials for American sailors. He is doing this as a private enterprise for the money there may be in it, without asking the editor of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* or anybody else to pay a cent of tax to help support him or to swell his profits. Now, we would like to know why this American manufacturer is not entitled to fair treatment from the *Commercial Bulletin*, which vaunts itself as being the special champion of the American manufacturer. Is it because he does not employ a lobby? Is it because he does not beg for an appropriation? We are driven to the conclusion that the *Commercial Bulletin* does not regard any one as truly an American manufacturer who is manly enough to "go it alone" without a pauperizing contribution out of the Public Treasury, or else that it regards only a few special classes as "American manufacturers." One of the characteristics of the protectionist mind is this universal tendency to favoritism. Only a few particular pets are American manufacturers according to the protectionists, and all the rest of the industries of the country, with the farmers and the consumers, are good for nothing but to pay taxes to support these pets.

THE chances are about even that the Mayor and a majority of the Council will have an imbroglio over the Oil-Inspectorship. When Praeger was appointed to the office there were five dissenting votes on the confirmation. His official bond was referred to a committee, on the ground that he was not competent to fill the position. The Mayor stole a march on the dissatisfied Aldermen, reappointed Praeger, and accepted a new bond offered by him. In justification his Honor fell back on a section of the State law, which provides that he shall have the appointment and acceptance of the bond—the term of office to be one year, not two as specified in the ordinances. It appears, however, that the section provides that the appointment can only be made upon the petition of five citizens. As there was no petition, the Aldermen claim that the Mayor acted ultra vires, and at the next meeting of the Council the whole matter will be overhauled. Lawler, Hildreth, and others will then chrome the pale air with mangled English.

THE Massachusetts Reform Club, which is always on the eve of doing something startling in the way of reform, but usually falls just short of it, has met and resolved to hold an Independent State Convention this year for the purpose of nominating a candidate of their own in order to defeat Butler should he present himself again as a candidate for the votes of the people. The Reform Club contains many able men in its membership, and is highly respectable, but it is very small, though choice. As it can do nothing of itself in the way of voting, it would appear more respectful if it would let the Republicans lay Butler out. They are aching to get a chance at him again, and as the Reform Club can only draw off from Republicans, if it draws at all, they had better get into the boat with them instead of running a third craft, which would only help Butler by harming Republicans. Let it be a fair and square fight between Butler and his enemies, without any third ticket, which can only be in the way and do harm instead of good.

A MONUMENT was placed recently over the long-neglected grave of Thomas Jefferson at Charlottesville, Va. The people of the neighborhood for months have been making preparations for a grand unveiling celebration on our National anniversary. Invitations have been sent to all the prominent expounders of the Jeffersonian doctrines, but sad to say Hancock, Bayard, Thurman, Cleveland, Pattison, and other Presidential aspirants, who generally embrace every opportunity offered to pay tribute to the Jeffersonian fathers, have displayed a shocking apathy. The committee is still looking for an orator of the day. Is it possible that the fame of Carter Harrison has not yet penetrated to the sequestered hamlet of Charlottesville? He would undoubtedly accept a gilt-edged invitation and tell his hearers what he knows about Jeffersonian Democracy, and what the party should do in order to capture the spoils of office. His Iroquois banquet speech could be revamped for the occasion.

SINCE the James brothers ended their career of outlawry the Western country has produced no deadlier desperadoes than the Barber brothers, who were captured Tuesday night after a bloody struggle, in which one brave fellow lost his life and others were wounded. Hunted by officers of the law and hundreds of citizens for three days and nights, the outlaws were finally forced by hunger to ask food of a farmer in whose barn they had been hiding. A bright-witted boy, suspecting their identity, ministered to their wants while his father alarmed some neighbors. Entirely unarmed five brave Germans essayed to capture two men who, being menaced, drew four revolvers and fired seventeen shots. The struggle was desperate, and one life was sacrificed before the outlaws were overpowered. If the Barber brothers escape lynching it will be only to die by the rope later in the season.

THE lard investigation undertaken by the Directors of the Board of Trade ought to be open and aboveboard. The star-chamber style of inquiry pursued by that body is not suited or suitable to the present occasion. The subject is one in which the whole lard-consuming world has an interest which is far superior to the question of dollars and cents between a few parties in trade. The great public has a vital interest in knowing whether or not its food is adulterated and what kind of proof is furnished by those who claim the manufacture of lard to have been conducted fraudulently. The incidents of a divorce case or a murder trial are nothing compared with the points that may reasonably be expected to be made in this battle between Titans, where each side will strain every nerve to prove its case in settling the question whether or not the health of the public has been tampered with by men who stand high as preparers of food for the million. The charge has been already published over Europe and America, and millions of people will surmise the worst unless the better be proven in an open court of inquiry. If the Board of Trade decides *not* to have the investigation public it will then be in order to investigate otherwise. If we mistake not the curiosity of people has been aroused to a point which will brook no denial of the right to be satisfied in regard to the charges made and the evidence pro and con which may be submitted by the parties to the suit.

THE Scotch steamship Ardanrigh, of Glasgow, arrived at Philadelphia last Saturday from Fernandina, Fla., under rather peculiar circumstances and with unique powers of propulsion. After leaving Fernandina the Ardanrigh steamed towards England, but when 150 miles on her course her propeller-blades broke, rendering her motive power useless. All sail was ordered out, but, there being little or no wind, no headway was made. The Captain, a Scotchman, served at one time as mate on a Yankee vessel, and it may have been there that he acquired his inventive powers, for his necessity gave birth to another invention, by which the Ardanrigh was transformed into a sidewheel steamship. The Captain says that by drilling holes in her iron walls just above her forward deck he made openings for a wooden shaft constructed of hoisting-spars; at either end paddles of heavy plank were fastened. The donkey engine and winch were brought into play, and by the use of bands and cog-wheels fastened to the machinery the shaft was revolved, the paddles whirled around, and the great ship forced forward at the rate of a knot and a half an hour. In this way the steamer made her way successfully to Philadelphia.

UNCLE RUFUS HATCH has been giving some particulars of his great journey to the Yellowstone Park to the reporters. As yet the information is meagre and unsatisfactory. It is difficult to tell exactly where Uncle Rufus is to be believed. He disappeared across the Atlantic Ocean some months ago, just after his grant for the Yellowstone Park scheme had been passed, and cabled back that he had made arrangements to bring home a distinguished party of English and Continental journalists and financiers. The European guests will reach New York in July, whence they go to Chicago in a special train, and leave there on the 10th of August for the Yellowstone Park. He declared that beside the financiers Mr. Hatch will include in his party Mr. J. C. Macdonald and wife, Mr. J. M. Lesage, and Dr. Sonneman. These gentlemen are the editors of the London *Times*, *Telegraph*, and Frankfort *Journal* respectively. Beside these he will have the editor of *Figaro*, the Austrian Minister of Commerce, and numerous other gentlemen interested in the commercial interests of Europe. He claims that among New-Yorkers who are to join the party are Roscoe Conkling, Cyrus Field, D. B. Morgan, Judges Davis and Brady, Hugh J. Hastings of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, Frank Work, the banker, and Bierstadt and Church, the famous painters. There will also be a number of newspaper correspondents and secretaries, who will have special accommodations everywhere. The entire expense is borne by Mr. Rufus Hatch and company of hotel speculators.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

THE recent discovery of a pass, hidden for centuries, in the mountains between Chili and the Argentine territory, near Lake Nahuenhaupi, may have a powerful influence upon the development of a region which has been one of the world's neglected corners. By this pass the route from the extreme western outpost of the Argentine Republic across Chili at its narrowest part to the Pacific coast is only seventy miles long, so that a railway can be built directly across the point of South America from the Gulf of San Matras, through the pampas to a Chilian port at the head of the gulf which lies between Chiloe Island and the mainland. A railway is now in process of construction from Buenos Ayres, in a northwesterly direction, by way of Mendoza, to Santiago, but the route made available by the Barlioch Pass is less than one-half the length of that one. Perhaps this discovery and the explorations of Chilian and Argentine soldiers will open to improvement the region which corresponds in respect to climate with the United States. We are apt to forget that the greater part of South America lies in the hot zone, and that only the southern point is in the temperate zone. Patagonia, which is owned partly by Chili and partly by the Argentine Republic, lies in the corresponding latitude of the New England and Middle States, and the route through the newly-discovered pass is in the latitude which corresponds to the latitude of New York City. Vast plains there await development.

THE facility with which the ordinary course of business in the British House of Commons can be interrupted, even under the new rules, has been constantly illustrated during the present session. For example, a foreigner and Mr. Puleston, whose Parliamentary career is observed with friendly eyes by many American acquaintances, had only to move the adjournment of the House to divert debate from the naval estimates to a special subject, the entire Tory Opposition rising to support him, although he required the consent of only forty members. This special subject, the compulsory enforcement of the Contagious-Diseases act, was one in which the important constituency he represented was seriously interested, and his speech was a cogent argument in behalf of the districts protected by the act, where public feeling is in favor seemed to be general. The Government had withdrawn the metropolitan police from the enforcement of the compulsory clauses, and could justify its action by referring to a recent vote of the Commons on an abstract resolution introduced by Mr. Stansfeld. Mr. Puleston made an effective plea against the suspension of the public law in consequence of ignorance and misrepresentation. A protracted debate followed, and as the motion was finally withdrawn, nothing came of it. Useful and salutary in itself, the discussion served to break the orderly course of business and to waste time, which the Government can ill afford to spare.

A LITTLE gang of tin-plate speculators who strove last winter to induce Congress to double the tariff-tax on tin-plate for their benefit are now busy agitating to have that tax increased by the next Congress. But their selfish scheme is not backed even by such protectionist journals as the Philadelphia *Press*, which intimates that they are displaying more zeal than discretion, adding that just now "it seems to be a waste of effort to attempt to create, in or out of Congress, a sentiment in favor of increasing the protection-tax of tin-plate." A tax on tin reaches everybody, and it is not likely that everybody will petition to be taxed in order that two or three firms may make more profit. "The greatest good to the greatest number" should be the rule of Government policy. A couple of predatory fellows in New York named Ely and Willi

...will also be a number of news-...ents and secretaries, who will ...mmodations everywhere. The ...borne by Mr. Rufus Hatch and ... speculators.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

...scovery of a pass, hidden for ... mountains between Chili and ...ritory, near Lake Nahuetuaspi, ...erful influence upon the de... region which has been one of ...ected corners. By this pass the ...xtreme western outpost of the ...ile across Chili at its narrow... Pacific coast is only seventy ... a railway can be built directly ...t of South America from the ...ras, through the pampas, to a ...he head of the gulf which lies ... Island and the mainland. A ...n process of construction from ... a northwesterly direction, by ...a, to Santiago, but the route ...y the Barlioch Pass is less than ...th of that one. Perhaps this ...e explorations of Chilian and ...ers will open to improvement ... corresponds in respect to cli... nited States. We are apt to for... ...ster part of South America lies ...and that only the southern point ...rate zone. Patagonia, which is ... Chili and partly by the Argen... ...es in the corresponding latitude ...sland and Middle States, and the ... the newly-discovered pass is in ...ch corresponds to the latitude of ...Vast plains there await develop...

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For example, a fortnight ago ...hose Parliamentary career is ob...sidly eyes by many American ... had only to move the adjourn... ...nse to divert debate from the ...to a special subject, the entire ...e rising to support him, although ... consent of only forty members. ...ject, the compulsory enforce... ...tagious-Diseases act, was one in ...portant constituency be repre... ...ously interested, and his speech ...gument in behalf of the districts ...e act, where public feeling in its ...o be general. The Government ...n the metropolitan police from ...ut the compulsory clauses, ...y its action by referring to a ...f the Commons on an abstract ...roduced by Mr. Stansfeld. Mr. ... an effective plea against the sus... ...public law in consequence of ...misrepresentation. A protracted ...d, and as the motion was finally ...ening came of it. Useful and ...e discussion served to break ...urse of business and to waste ...e Government can ill afford to ...

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...ERON has about made up his mind ...olitics after the expiration of his ...March 4, 1885. This decision is not ...y sudden caprice. His ambition to ...ited States Senate has been grati... ...pecial life of Washington has not ...alth, which failed seriously at the ... The irritation resulting from the ...defeat in Pennsylvania, attended by ...ds on his purse, also conspired to ...gaiady which requires calmness and ...s medical treatment. After under... ...ical operation, the Senator deter... ...oyage to Europe, and it is quite pos... ...e may return to this country. If ...improved by the experiment, he ...ne home for a year or two. Mr. Cam... ...to sell his fine Washington resi... ...in 1880, to the Russian Legation. ...at negotiation, the house has now ...to the Hon. W. D. Washburn, of ...for two years, at an annual rental ...

...of liquor license vary as much in ...Illinois, because there is no State law ...imum limit, as is the case in Nebras... ..., Ohio, and Missouri. In the latter ...y high-license law makes the mini... ...nd county license fees $550, and the ...1,300 per annum, the County Courts ...cted at their discretion to fix the fee ... between these two limits. In Iowa ...to sell ale, wine, and beer, which ...d, includes whisky, is fixed at the ...es in the cities named: Dubuque, ...ity, $120; Marengo, $180; Daven... ...Cedar Rapids, $250; Sioux City, $300; ...; Council Bluffs, $400; Burlington, ... $500; Fort Dodge, $500; Washing... ...Spencer, $600; Oskaloosa, $600; Des ...; Ottumwa, $1,000; Bedford, $1,500; ...00. At Bedford it must be a square ...ink, no screen doors, shaded win... ...or settees, or billiard-tables being ...

PERSONALS.

...York *Star* thinks, on perhaps ...grounds, that the Harvard magnates ...grotted a hard bit Butler gave them ...as conducting a case at East Cam... ...after the execution of Prof. Web... ...murder of Dr. Parkman, and cross... ...a Harvard Professor with unusual ...he was interrupted by the opposing ...asked Butler if he was quite aware ...as dealing with. "Perfectly, sir." ...; "we hung one of these Harvard ...other day."

...es McN. Whistler opened the Lon... ...as usual with a series of "eclectic" ...The first was graced by the pres... ...Oscar Wilde, who had left behind ...is his luxuriant locks and was ar... ...conventional costume of the boule... ...World of London greeted him on his ...ing and with?

...r is with us again; but O, ...gred who was once so fair! ... gone into his soul? O no! ... gone over his hair."

..., who died lately, owned ... ...ly in consequence of a mem... having left a bequest, the in... ...ually applied to the purchase of ...e similar arrangement has led to an ... accumulation of the same at Bur... ...e even the hinges of some of the ...said to be solid silver. There are in ... Wales at least 500 complete dinner...

A full service has plates for ...sons, and the cost is from $15.- ... British Ambassadors (not the ...potentiary) were furnished with ... Many persons who have services ...them, because they demand so much ...aning, but others use them daily. ...o is a country containing immense ...of silver plate. Probably Philadel... ...how as large a collection of plate as ...ountry.

...tter.]—The most interesting ...is Mrs. Hamersly. I saw her ...as tall, erect, and singularly ...ring. Her carriage can be no ...than to say it was that of a ...t military man, softened by reproduc... ...other sex. That is to say, she was a ...between stiff dignity and pliant ...a very pretty, if not beautiful, ...her air of high breeding that ...above others of equal coneili... ...t have been the aristocratic ...out from a conventional society ...the daughter of Commodore ...the United States Navy. She is in ...and character all that her demeanor ...and a widow at 30, with $5,000,000. ...ght by her husband's relatives, ...th no prospect of depriving her ...ble part of her wealth. Doesn't ...the most lovable widow in ...

...throp Bowen has had an in... ...g Alfonso of Spain, and the ...s about the 400th anniversary ...covery of America by Columbus. The ...ght that nine years was a long time to ...ring for the celebration, but per... ...ing considering its importance. ...," he said, "in which all the ...be interested, and in which the ...s might unite. I would do all my ...t a brilliant festival; but, con...

FOREIGN.

Ferry Is Said to Have Entered on the Asiatic War Half-Heartedly.

Being In, However, France Is Getting Ready to Whip All Asia.

The Queen Not Dangerously Ill—Appeals by Timothy Kelly's Friends and Relatives.

An Almost Humorous Ending of the Tilt Between Bismarck and the Vatican—Russia.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The people and authorities of the Tyrol are actively engaged in planting forests, building dykes, etc., so as to prevent any possible recurrence of the inundations which devastated the country so recently. Plans for carrying off the surplus water from the mountains are also being discussed by the Government.

Great distress has been caused in Saxony by the increase of 40 per cent in the duties on fine knitted goods brought into this country after July 1, as it will practically close the American market to these wares, and it was upon this market that the producers mainly relied.

Sixteen completely petrified human bodies were recently discovered in a coal-mine in France, with fragments of petrified wood, weapons, and tools. The walls of the chamber in which they were found are decorated with drawings of men and beasts fighting. Some of the articles found are now on exhibition at Lens and Lille.

A Professor in the university at Ghent recently testified as an expert in a lawsuit in Brussels that the popular idea that copper is injurious to health is nothing but a prejudice. He related in confirmation of his testimony that he, his wife, and children had taken large doses of the salts of copper without experiencing any but beneficial effects from them.

Julius Payer, an Austrian polar explorer, is now engaged in the composition of a series of large paintings to represent with historical and realistic accuracy the last days of the Franklin expedition. He is at present studying with Wagner at Munich, but will soon leave for England to sketch English types of sailors, vessels, etc., and will then study with Munkacsy at Paris, where he will paint "the cycle."

The Leipsic *Illustrirte Zeitung* remarks, probably in the interest of the Government, that in the last two years 5,000 emigrants from Italy have landed in Mexico, whose life since their arrival has been full of incredible hardships, to which hundreds have succumbed. The statement is officially also denied that Bismarck or the Government has purchased any land in Mexico or anywhere else for the purpose of encouraging emigration.

The Turkish Government is about to erect forts on the island of Chios to compel the inhabitants to pay their Government taxes. An earthquake devastated the country not long ago, and the unfortunate inhabitants have lived since then in the temporary cabins erected by foreign benevolence, with neither strength nor money to regain what had been lost. The Government remitted the taxes for that year only to exact them double this year, and the condition of the people is wretched beyond description.

Experiments are soon to be made on the submarine cable between Marseilles and Algiers, to test the recent invention of a French scientist, by which ships in the open sea can telegraph to the shore. The submarine cable is to be supplied with several short perpendicular branches connected each by a wire with a floating buoy. When the ship meets with one of these buoys direct communication with the land battery can be obtained by dropping a wire from the ship's battery to the buoy.

The Danish Consul at Beirout has forwarded descriptions and photographs of the inscriptions discovered by him in the mountains near the headwaters of the Nahr-el-Kelb, which empties into the Mediterranean just north of Beirout. The inscriptions relate the names and titles of King Nebuchadnezzar in Babylonian characters, with an account of the buildings, etc., he had erected, and some mutilated sentences describing his military expeditions. With the exception of a mutilated tablet in the British Museum no other inscription yet discovered mentions his military achievements as described in the Bible.

A recent number of a prominent foreign magazine has an entertaining sketch of "The Man of the Future," claiming that, according to present indications, he will be a hairless, toothless, slow-moving animal, averse to physical exertion of any kind, and consequently extremely pasty, with feet that have no division between the toes, only maintaining his superiority over other animals by reason of one or two peculiar convolutions in his brain. The writer mentions many curious facts to support his theories; among them the assertion that already tight boots have reduced a considerable percentage of human beings who have two or more toes united their entire length.

AMUSEMENTS.

Barnum's Show on the Lake-Front.

The great tents on the Lake-Front still continue to be the Mecca for the circus-loving people of Chicago, and great crowds throng the canvas-covered ground at each exhibition. Yesterday afternoon and evening the crowds were immense, and in the evening many were turned away unable to gain admission. As soon as the people left the circus-tent Tuesday evening the workmen began where they had left off at noon, and finished up the rebuilding of the seats, etc., and by yesterday noon everything was in as complete order as it was on the opening day. One thing particularly noticeable about Barnum's crowds is that they are always orderly and well behaved, and that some of the best people in the city visit his exhibitions. Of course, Jumbo is the great centre of attraction. He surrounds bushels of peanuts, quarts of lemonade, and acres of red popcorn twice a day, and carries his load of laughing little ones with great equanimity. The human curiosities attract crowds around them, and their warfances and exhibitions in the rings are indeed curious. Mr. Barnum, accompanied always by his beaming smile and cheery voice, receives the plaudits of his well-pleased audiences daily. All of the extraordinary acts are presented at each performance, as per program, and every one leaves the huge pavilion well satisfied with Barnum's "great moral show."

Barlow, Wilson & Co.'s Minstrels at the Academy.

This week the patrons of the Academy are being amused nightly by a troupe of minstrels traveling under the name of Barlow, Wilson & Co. A very good minstrel performance is given and the attendance has been large during the week. The company embraces Milt G. Barlow, Luke Schoolcraft, George H. Coes, George Wilson, Frank Cushman, and The Only Leon. Mr. Wilson is a clever imitator of George Thatcher, and his specialties always please. Probably the funniest negro minstrel now on the stage is Luke Schoolcraft, but he should endeavor to obtain some new vehicle for his fun, as his old acts are getting threadbare. Frank Cushman and Leon, the seceders from Haverly's Mastodons, are good additions to this troupe, and furnish their share of the fun. There is nothing particularly new in the performance, but people will go and laugh heartily at ancient jokes and acts in the minstrel show as they do at a circus.

Amusement Notes.

The audiences at Barnum's never fail to notice the excellent solo playing by W. L. Marsh, the trombonist of James S. Robinson's band. He succeeds in extracting a good deal of harmony from the ear-splitting instrument.

The Chicago Ideals have added Kitty Wallace Davis to their list of sopranos, and have secured Mr. Castell Bryders, an English tenor, late of D'Oyley Carte's opera company, as a second tenor. The Ideals commence their summer season next Monday at Springfield.

D. Dalziel, editor of the Chicago *News-Letter*, telegraphs from New York that the new play produced at the Madison Square Theatre Tuesday night entitled "Wyncott's Ward," by William Young, of this city, scored a hit. The cast was excellent and the scenery fine.

Lewis Frechette's new play, "The Thunderbolt," which was produced at the Union Square Theatre Monday night by a company headed by J. Newton Gotthold, is pronounced a failure by the New York daily press. It is said to be a melodrama of the most lurid type, singularly devoid of literary merit.

An amateur performance of W. S. Gilbert's comedy, "On Guard," will be given at Pullman this evening, and a large party will leave here on the 4 o'clock train to see the village and dine at the Hotel Florence before attending the performance. A special train leaves the Illinois Central depot at 7 p. m. and returns immediately after the play.

It would appear that the public has learned of the excellence of Daly's company in "7-20-8," as Hooley's Theatre was crowded last evening by a large and very fashionable audience. It is a pleasure to note that Manager Hooley has brought about a reorganization of his orchestra, which was rapidly falling into decay. He has appointed Robert Kleist to succeed Flodoard Hoffman as leader, and there has been a noticeable improvement already.

CONQUEST.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR WITH CHINA.

PARIS, June 6.—War preparations on a great scale are being made here for a war with China. Three corps of troops are in readiness, and a fleet of war vessels is under orders to sail for Tonquin.

[In the debate in the French Senate May 25 M. Challemel-Lacour said that the Government wanted to render its protectorate effective. It would first ask Annam to help in restoring order in Tonquin, and next to revise and complete the treaty of 1874, so that under no pretext its conditions could be eluded. Afterwards France would act in Tonquin as her interests dictated. As to uneasiness about foreign affairs, the sole rule of conduct of the Government would be the honor, rights, and welfare of France. There were Senators who expressed anxiety at the course which the Ministry was going to follow. M. Challemel-Lacour hoped he would calm their apprehensions by saying that the only danger would be in a retreat. To recoil would be to create a dangerous situation both in Europe and Asia, and to inflict a severe blow on the moral strength of France. The Government aimed merely at enforcing the execution of the treaty of 1874. It greatly desired to conciliate the Chinese, but it could not yield on the question of the suzerainty of China over Annam.

Challemel-Lacour is opposed to an adventurous policy, and when he took office he felt the situation created by M. Duclerc to be a dangerous one. He now sincerely believes that a retreat from the line into which he and his colleagues have been drawn would demoralize France and disgrace her abroad.]

CHINA MEANS BUSINESS.

LONDON, June 6.—It is stated that China has ordered the speedy acquisition of several new gunboats, and is negotiating with ex-officers of the United States navy to accept commands.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

NEW YORK, June 6.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* Washington special says: In an interview this morning with Chi Yeang, Secretary of the Chinese Legation at Washington, he stated that no important dispatches had been received here in reference to the pending rupture, but there was no doubt if France should refuse to recognize the sovereign protectorate of China over its dependency of Annam, hostilities would be inevitable—that while the cause of the quarrel was strictly between the Annamise and the French, China could not afford to permit any interference of France, even if countenanced by the King of Annam, the vassal of China, and would interpose at all hazards. For this purpose the Viceroy Li had already been ordered to take command of the Chinese troops and the Chinese fleet ordered to Tonquin. Chi Yeang expressed great interest in the impending war, and said it was natural that the national pride of Chinamen should be aroused when threatened by a European power, from the fact that foreign nations had been accustomed to believe in the impotency of Chinese as a warlike people; that China was anxious to demonstrate the great improvements it had made in the modern arts and sciences and its great progress in the art of warfare. It was perhaps owing to this feeling that there is now such a strong war party in China. It must be remembered, he said, that China is a different nation from what it was fifty years ago. They have now all the modern improvements in rifles, muskets, light and heavy artillery, mortars, shells, etc., besides well-drilled troops. The Chinese navy now consists of between fifty and sixty effective ships, and a number of ironclads and steel-plated vessels have lately been ordered from England and Germany, so that France will not find China helpless on land or sea. It would be easy for China to concentrate from 100,000 to 150,000 men alone from the southern provinces, and if necessary 500,000 troops can be in a short time marched to the field. It is expected that Chinese ships of war would prevent a landing of French troops at Tonquin, but should hard fighting commence on land the scientific engineers of China and their fortifications would sorely test the French troops. Another element in favor of the Chinese is that Tonquin, being much farther south than Algiers, the French could not stand the climate so well as the Chinamen. Altogether the preponderance, he said, was in favor of maintaining the dignity of the Chinese Government, and hostilities would not be regarded disfavorable.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

DENIAL OF A SENSATIONAL DISPATCH.

LONDON, June 6.—It has been officially ascertained this afternoon that there is no foundation for any alarm in the rumors that may have been recently put in circulation in regard to the state of the health of the Queen. Her Majesty is stated to be progressing slowly toward the complete recovery of her health. She is pronounced decidedly better since she has been at Balmoral. The *Court Circular*, issued this afternoon, states that she drove out twice Monday in company with the Princess Beatrice. The fact that the Prince of Wales was at the races at Ascot Heath both yesterday and today shows conclusively that no alarm is felt in the royal household about the condition of the Queen. None of the London papers have anything concerning her Majesty other than the statement in the *Court Circular* referred to.

THE IRISH.

THE INVINCIBLES.

LONDON, June 6.—It is stated that Curran, a Divisional Magistrate of the Dublin police, has arrived in London and is in consultation with the authorities relative to suspected poisoning in Ireland by the Invincibles of persons who rendered themselves obnoxious to that organization.

DUBLIN, June 6.—Eight men were arrested at Parsonstown today charged with conspiracy to murder a constable. A girl testified that the murder of the constable was decided upon at a regular meeting, of which one of the prisoners, and the actual murderer, was Chairman.

The detectives had a long interview today with Mrs. Jury, whose husband died two weeks after the Phenix Park murders under circumstances which lead to the suspicion that he was poisoned by the Invincibles.

Curley was the first to give information in regard to the poisoning.

A memorial was presented to the Lord-Lieutenant today asking a reprieve for Timothy Kelly, the Phenix Park murderer. The petition was based on the prisoner's youth and the fact that he is suffering from epilepsy.

THE QUAKERS.

DUBLIN, June 6.—The Quakers in Ireland have distributed in the County Donegal 220 tons of seed potatoes, thus relieving the suffering of the families of that county.

DR. GALLAGHER'S GANG.

LONDON, June 6.—Further important evidence has been obtained in the case of the dynamiters, showing that several of the prisoners were in England at the time of the explosion at the local Government board offices at Westminster. Bruno, the American Vice-Consul at Birmingham, deposes that March 25, on the steamer Parthia, he met Dr. Gallagher, who told him that he (Gallagher) was going to England to gain experience in hospitals.

PRIESTCRAFT.

BISMARCK FAILED TO CATCH THE POPE WITH CHAFF.

BERLIN, June 6.—The Government's bill relative to the differences between the Government and the Catholic Church is prefaced by the statement that the Government is anxious to serve the interests of the Prussian Catholics by providing for regular services in the vacant parishes, and, therefore, on the Vatican declining to accept the proposals which Prussia had offered, the Government deemed it its duty to grant, without awaiting the result of further negotiations with Rome, those concessions which were announced in the Government's note to the Vatican of May 5, and which do not impair the authority of the State.

The Liberal papers consider that the bill shows a fresh retreat on the part of the Government, and that the concessions which it makes exceed those announced in the note of May 5.

The *Germania*, the clerical organ, thinks that the concessions provided for in the bill are larger and better than those heretofore offered. It also says the bill is the first step towards a more thorough revision of the May laws.

The *National Zeitung* says the culturkampf is ended, and Prussia has laid down her arms. The Centre party, it says, has been repaid for voting in favor of the arbitrary power conferred on the police by the Trade Regulation bill. The people at the next election must avert the danger threatened by the church policy of the Government.

The Centre party will probably accept the bill, while the Conservatives will certainly support it. A majority thus seems to be secured for the measure.

ALL THE RUSSIAS.

AT MOSCOW.

MOSCOW, June 6.—The *Telegraph*, a newspaper printed here, has been suppressed by the authorities for printing objectionable articles.

All the foreign newspaper correspondents and prominent members of the Russian press present at the coronation will attend a soirée given by Gen. Worontzoff-Dashkoff, Minister of the Imperial Household, and will present him with an address thanking him for the cordial and liberal welcome extended them during the festivities.

It is rumored that Aksakoff, a well-known writer, has been banished for publishing an article asking the Czar to grant liberal reforms.

There is no truth in the story that the Mayor of Moscow has been removed from his office.

THE NIHILISTS.

LONDON, June 6.—The *Times* correspondent at Paris says: "A Nihilist pamphlet has been issued which states that while the whole force of the Russian Government and its most intelligent spies were concentrated at Moscow during the coronation festivities the Nihilists took advantage to spread their doctrines and enroll supporters in St. Petersburg and other centres. The pamphlet says the strength of the party in St. Petersburg is greatly increasing, and asserts that there were at the coronation officials and others under orders of the Nihilists and near enough to the Czar to have struck him on the brow if the word had been given. It was even feared that some too zealous parties might throw a grenade at the Czar."

ST. PETERSBURG, June 6.—A pamphlet has been distributed throughout the city in which is reproduced the program for self-government claimed by the Moderate party.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* says: "None but a strong Government in which the Emperor shall hold power and his subjects meet him with loving confidence can advance toward the solution of the greatest of problems. Such a Government only can deal with the work of completely organizing the country, and it alone need not shrink from granting freedom to the people."

It is declared that the riots in St. Petersburg during the coronation were merely drunken excesses of the lower classes, which are openly licensed on such occasions.

GERMAN SPIES.

FEELING IN FRANCE OVER OLD VON MOLTKE'S TOUR.

MARSEILLES, May 25.—Field-Marshal Count von Moltke barely touched at Mentone. He had been taking a tour in Italy, where he met with an enthusiastic reception. At Genoa the Italian officers overflowed with politeness and attention, and at San Remo the population showed their enthusiasm in an unmistakable manner, and this in spite of the extreme reserve manifested by the Marshal. During his excursion, which was principally along the route to Corniche, following the French frontier, Marshal von Moltke took notes and made observations on the strategetic situation. The Italians have followed with lively interest the diverse incidents his presence has occasioned, and a certain superficial agitation has arisen on that side of the frontier. On the French side the comments are various—provoking a certain bitterness and exciting patriotic solicitude. The French authorities seem not to be in the least occupied in regard to this journey which has taken place under their eyes.

ON ASCOT HEATH.

KEENE'S HORSE WINS A RACE.

LONDON, June 6.—This was the second day of the meeting at Ascot Heath.

The race for the Ascot Biennial Stakes, for 3-year-olds, was won by J. R. Keene's Bluegrass, J. H. Houldsworth's Lilac second, and E. E. Weaver's brown John Jones third. There were seven starters, including Keene's Potosi. The betting at the start was 9 to 4 against Bluegrass, 5 to 1 against John Jones, 6 to 1 against Lilac, and 6 to 1 against Potosi. Potosi, who was ridden by Watts, led to the distance pole, when Bluegrass, ridden by Cannon, drew out and won by a half a length from Lilac, who was only a neck in advance of John Jones.

The race for the Royal Hunt Cup was won by Gerard's Elzevir, Lord Bradford's Nessiliff second, W. Gilbert's Despair third. There were twenty-two starters, including P. Lorillard's Sachem.

BRIGANDS' PARADISE.

TWENTY PERSONS CARRIED OFF.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 6.—With regard to the state of affairs in Smyrna, it has transpired that the Sultan, having ordered an inquiry into the existence of brigandage, was informed that twenty persons had recently been carried off from the neighborhood of that town. His Majesty thereupon ordered the dismissal of the Governor, Ali Pasha, and invested Kranli Pasha with power to proclaim a state of siege in the district of Smyrna, and take all necessary measures for the suppression of brigandage.

THE FALSE PROPHET.

GEN. HICKS GAINS A GREAT VICTORY IN LONDON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 6.—A cable dispatch from London says: Gen. Hicks has just gained a great victory in London over 5,000 Arabs, killing fifty. The Arabs fight as bravely as sacred Knights, but spears are useless against shells and cannon. Gen. Hicks lost two killed.

A BALEFUL PROGRAM.

PROSECUTION OF THE SPANISH INVINCIBLES.

XERES, Spain, June 6.—The trial has begun of seventeen members of the Black Hand Society charged with murdering an associate suspected of betraying the organization to the Government. The Public Prosecutor, opening the case, claimed that he would submit evidence sufficient to secure the execution of sixteen of the prisoners.

A ROYAL RECEPTION.

THE COMPANY AND THE DRESSES AT THE LAST DRAWING-ROOM IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 4.—The Princess of Wales held a drawing-room May 24 at Buckingham Palace by command of the Queen. It was very largely attended, and St. James' Park, which is just now in the full beauty of spring, was crowded during the afternoon to see the arrivals at the palace gates. The afternoon was so favorable for sight-seeing that a larger number than usual gathered along the Mall and about the gates of the palace; and after all had passed into the quadrangle there was a general move toward the walk on the banks of the lake, where the music of the Guards' band could be enjoyed as well as in the hotter and more dusty road. The band of the Horse Guards first took up a position inside the palace gates, with a detachment of the troops on the opposit side. Then the band of the Coldstream Guards marched down with the guard of honor, which is always stationed inside the quadrangle, and lastly the Life Guards' band marched through the palace gates, the gay carriages of the nobility attracting a fair amount of attention on the part of the crowd meanwhile. As the Prince and Princess of Wales drave down, attended by their usual escort, they were loudly cheered by those who lined the whole of the way. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, Princess Henry of the Netherlands, the hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe Meiningen were among those present at the drawing-room.

THE DRESSES.

The Court Circular gives the following description of the dresses worn by the Princesses:

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of ciel blue satin duchesse, embroidered in silver gilt draperies of the finest Brussels lace, looped with a large bouquet of roses and lilies; train of ciel brocade embroidered in various colored flowers and trimmed with satin; corsage to correspond. Headdress—a tiara of diamonds, feathers, and veil; ornaments, pearls and diamonds. Orders—Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Katharine of Russia, St. John of Jerusalem, and the Danish Family Order.

Princess Beatrice wore a train and body of white corded silk, lined with satin and bordered with pompadour mousseline-de-soie, and a petticoat of white satin duchesse, draped with pompadour and looped up with bunches of shaded roses corresponding with the design of the mousseline-de-soie. Headdress—feathers, veil, diamonds, and emeralds. Ornaments—diamonds and emeralds. Orders—Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, the Portuguese and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order.

The Duchess of Connaught wore a corsage and train of rich prune and gold brocade, lined with pale blue satin, and a petticoat of white satin, draped with tulle and duchesse lace, fastened up with hyacinths and sprays of gold. Headdress—a tiara of diamonds, feathers, and gold. Orders—Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, Louise of Prussia, the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order, and the Medal of the Golden Wedding of the Emperor of Germany.

SPANISH JEALOUSY.

ALARMED AT THE COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

MADRID, June 6. — Foster, the United States Minister to Spain, has arrived. The Spaniards and Cubans are alarmed and jealous over the treaty of commerce between the United States and Mexico. They are now disposed to make large concessions, especially in the Cuban tariffs, with a view of obtaining lower duties on sugar, molasses, and coffee. If the American Congress showed the slightest disposition to reduce the tariff on Cuban imports, Spain would yield a treaty of commerce in deference to public opinion in her colonies in favor of closer trade relations with America.

CABLE NOTES.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill to reform the magistracy.

The amount of bullion that went into the Bank of England on balance yesterday was £50,000.

A Valparaiso paper says there are two brothers of "No. 1" in Chili, one a priest and the other a barkeeper.

The Mayor of Berlin has received £3,050 from the Germans of Australia for the relief of the inundation sufferers.

In the London chess tournament Zukertort, Rosenthal, Steinitz, and Mackenzie defeated Tzchgorin, Winawer, Englisch, and Mason.

It is stated that China suddenly broke off negotiations with Japan relative to the Loo Choo Islands just as an agreement was expected.

The Governor-General of Cuba having reported favorably concerning the state of the island, over 100 exiles will be allowed to return there shortly.

The Governor of the United States of Columbia has granted John May, civil engineer, $3,000 to go to the United States and endeavor to interest capitalists in the vast coal deposits on the Rio.

The Belgian Government has introduced in the Chamber of Representatives a reform bill making a complete course of primary education the minimum qualification for securing the right of franchise.

RELIGIOUS.

Election of a Bishop.

INDIANAPOSIS, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—The Episcopal Convention postponed a decision upon the adoption of a plan to ease the diocese of its financial burdens until tomorrow. The trustees reported that property was held by them to the amount of $10,000, with a total incumbrance of $7,488, and that bonds to the extent of $36,940 are held, the interest of which goes to support the Bishop. John B. Howe, of Lima, Ind., left to the diocese $25,000 in property, and $10,000 to be invested until $50,000 is raised with which to establish a training-school for young men studying for the ministry.

The election of a Bishop resulted in the choice of the Rev. David Buel Knickerbocker, D. D., of Minneapolis. Dr. Knickerbocker was born in Scaghticlioke, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1833. He was educated at Trinity College, where he graduated in 1853, under Bishop Williams. He graduated from Union Theological Seminary in 1856. The same year he was ordained Deacon, and, accepting a missionary call, was placed in charge of Gethymane Church, Minneapolis, where he has since remained. He is one of the foremost of the Northwestern clergy, and much benefit is expected to accrue if he will consent to serve. Dr. Knickerbocker was the first choice of the laity, the clergy voting for Dr. Worthing, of Detroit.

THE HOSTILES.

Agent Wilcox Urges the Prompt Punishment of the Renegades Who Surrendered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—Indian-Agent Wilcox has telegraphed from San Carlos, Ari., to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs an account of the recent surrender to the military of the Indians belonging to Loco's band. He says they were cut off from the main body of the band by the Mexican troops. They heard that the country was full of soldiers and fled to San Carlos for refuge. He declined to receive them, and they are now being fed by the military. Agent Wilcox also says the prisoners should be taken from the reservation and punished. They came there from necessity, and will breed discord and encourage the absentees to return that they may fatten and grow strong for another raid. To prevent the murder of whites in the future and assure the people that the reservation is not to be made a safe retreat for murderers prompt action should be taken with all that have returned.

A GENEROUS GIFT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 6.—Joseph E. Temple has presented the Zoological Garden of this city with $50,000, conditional upon the garden being kept open two days in the week free to the public.

NEW YORK.

Haverly's Fourteenth Street Theatre in the Hands of the Sheriff.

The Embarrassment, Which Is Considered Temporary, Caused by Outside Investments.

Brilliant Banquet at the Manhattan Club in Honor of William Henry Hurlbert.

Cardinal McCloskey's Physical Condition—A Legal View of Masses for the Dead.

Anomaly in the Law of Marriage and Divorce—Josh Hart in the Courts.

A MORNING BLAZE.

FEARS OF A GREAT HOTEL DISASTER.

NEW YORK, June 7—2 a. m.—A terrific fire is raging in the direction of Coney Island. Its location is not known at the Brooklyn police headquarters, and it is feared that one of the great Coney Island hotels has been struck by lightning and is being consumed.

HAVERLY'S TROUBLES.

THE CHICAGO MANAGER TEMPORARILY EMBARRASSED.

NEW YORK, June 6.—[Special.]—Judge Donahue granted attachments against the property of J. H. Haverly and Charles H. McConnell, lessees of Haverly's Fourteenth Street Theatre, today, in suits brought by Edward G. Gilmore and Samuel Colville to recover $18,000 loaned on call May 23 last, that on a suit brought by the American Exchange National Bank to recover $11,300 loaned at various times. The ground on which the attachments are based is that the defendants are non-residents of the State, and residents of Illinois. As a result of these suits the Fourteenth Street Theatre was taken possession of by the Sheriff yesterday. Mr. Colville was in charge of the theatre throughout the day and evening, and will give his attention to its management until all the plans projected for the coming season are carried out, or at least until the attachments are released. The attachments of the theatre by the Sheriff occasioned considerable comment in theatrical circles. Mr. Haverly was supposed to have been doing a good business during the last season with all his theatrical enterprises, and was thought to have been making money. He has been a large investor in mining properties, and much of his money is tied up in such investments. He is also said to have been dealing largely in grain, and his present financial embarrassment is attributed to losses in these latter speculations.

Mr. McConnell, the President of the National Printing Company of Chicago, and a partner of Mr. Haverly in his theatrical enterprises, will be in this city during the present week, and it is asserted by friends of Mr. Haverly that as soon as he arrives all the financial difficulties now gathering about Mr. Haverly's head will be satisfactorily adjusted.

Mr. Sheridan Shook, manager of the Union Square Theatre company, says that he has a contract for sixteen weeks with Mr. Haverly for sixteen members of his company. "The proceedings don't frighten me at all," he said, "and I am prepared to and shall carry out my contract with Mr. Haverly just as if this trouble had not happened. He is 'in the hole' temporarily, but his embarrassment will be only temporary, and he will come to the surface again all right in a few days. His companies are all making money, and are liable to do so to the end of the season. The only trouble is that Haverly had too heavy a load to carry, and suit was brought by Gilmore and Colville in order to prevent other hungry and less lenient creditors from pouncing on him and making matters worse than they are."

Mr. Haverly's counsel said the latter was temporarily embarrassed for a moderately large sum of ready money. He had large outstanding sums due him and found it impossible to realize immediately. Colville and Gilmore acted in a perfectly natural manner. They had lent money on a personal note, and, hearing rumors detrimental to Haverly, they desired to place themselves in a secure position. There was no ill-feeling on either side. Haverly was never in a better financial position than he was today, and his affairs would be adjusted to the entire satisfaction of his creditors within a very short time. In this statement Mr. Colville, who is a party to the suit against Mr. Haverly, fully coincided. The proceedings will not interfere with Mr. Haverly's theatrical management, as Mr. Colville expects to see that they are carried out in accordance with the original plan.

Mr. Haverly's manager, Mr. Harry Mann, say that the trouble was an embarrassment partly owing to the fact that Mr. Haverly's money was so largely invested in mining property and other real estate.

MR. HAVERLY'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Haverly was seen at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. He said: "The statements made by Messrs. Gilmore and Colville are all correct. I borrowed this money when I was somewhat short of money, agreeing to pay it when demanded. They have demanded it and I could not pay it, having no ready cash, although my assets are sufficient to satisfy their claims."

"Have your losses been in your theatrical enterprises?"

"Oh, no; I made much money by them, but unfortunately I staid away from my first love and took to mining. I became interested in several mines in Colorado and therein sunk most of my money."

"Do you expect to obtain control of your theatre again?"

"Most decidedly. I hope to be able to pay off the claim of Messrs. Gilmore and Colville within the next twenty-four hours and have my theatre back into my hands."

"Is Mr. McConnell, of Chicago, a partner of yours in the theatre?"

"Mr. McConnell is a very intimate friend of mine, but he is not my partner."

A BANQUET.

WILLIAM HENRY HURLBERT THE CENTRAL FIGURE.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Mr. Henry Hurlbert, who has just retired from control of the *World* newspaper, was entertained tonight at the Manhattan Club. Covers were laid for twenty-seven guests. Col. W. J. McCook presided, having on his right Mr. Hurlbert and on his left August Belmont. Among the company were Charles A. Dana, George W. Childs, Chief-Justice C. P. Daly, Judge Ashbel Green, H. M. Alexander, Stone Pasha, C. B. Alexander, A. S. Sullivan, Commander Gorringe, Perry Belmont, W. A. Paton, H. J. MacDonald, John Gilmer Speed, Hugh J. Hastings, Henry Wilder Allen, Judge Truax, Rufus Hatch, Joseph M. Libby, D. D. Withers, W. Butler Duncan, and Gen. Di Cesnola. Col. McCook, in proposing Mr. Hurlbert's health, referred to Mr. Hurlbert's long and brilliant career as a journalist in New York, and while quoting Henry J. Raymond, who said twenty years ago he considered William Henry Hurlbert the ablest, best equipped, and most brilliant journalist in America or Europe, expressed the hope that Mr. Hurlbert's withdrawal from journalism would be only temporary and his visit to Europe brief. Mr. Hurlbert, in returning thanks for the honor done him by his friends, took occasion to say that during his absence in Europe his intention was to make a careful study of the tariff in relation to the social well-being of the chief European countries.

GOTHAM ITEMS.

DISPATCHES IN BRIEF.

The American Express Company has declared a dividend of $3 per share.

The highest point reached by the mercury yesterday was 93 degrees. There were fifteen cases of sunstroke reported in New York and Brookl

ORANGE BLOSSOMS.

Marriage of Hugh Oliver Northcote and a Daughter of Ex-Secretary Fish.

Costumes of the Bride and Attending Ladies—A Profusion of Flowers and Presents.

Numerous Western People of More or Less Prominence Enter the Wedded State.

NORTHCOTE-FISH.

A LONG-LOOKED-FOR EVENT.

NEW YORK, June 6.—[Special.]—A special train left the Grand Central Depot today for Garrisons, N. Y., with a good number of people aboard on their way to the wedding of Hugh Oliver Northcote and Miss Edith Fish. The groom is the son of Sir Stafford Northcote, of Devonshire, England, the Conservative leader in the House of Commons, who was for a number of years the English Minister at Washington. The bride is the daughter of the Hon. Hamilton Fish. The scene of the wedding was the little church of St. Philips, in the Highlands, being romantically situated on the high grounds opposite West Point. The interior of the church was trimmed with daisies, buttercups, and other flowers and plants.

The ceremony took place at 12:15 p. m., the services being read by the rector, the Rev. Walter Thompson. The procession up the aisle was formed differently from the usual custom, being headed by the bride on the arm of her father; after them came the bridesmaids, the ushers remaining benind.

Miss Fish made a fine appearance in her white satin robe, with court train, high neck, long sleeves, and front covered with flowers of point lace and garnished with orange-blossoms. The veil was of point lace, caught by orange-blossoms, and the hand bouquet was of lilies of the valley.

The bridesmaids were Miss Constana Rives, Miss Emily Beale of Washington, Miss Kean, Miss Morris, Miss Mary Perkins of Boston, Miss Bessie Marbury, and Miss Gertrude Hoyt. Their dresses were of white muslin, made short, and trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and they wore white Gainsborough hats to match. Their bouquets were studies in color; the two first named carried jacqueminot roses tied with blue ribbon; the second two moss-rosebuds tied with pink ribbon; the third two Marechal Neil roses tied with yellow ribbon; and the last pink Princesse tied with lavender ribbon.

The groom's best man was Alexander Baring, cousin of the groom.

A wedding-breakfast was enjoyed at Mr. Fish's house, Glenclyffe. The house was very simply but richly decorated with beds of choice cut roses and lilacs and other flowers and plants by Klunder.

The mother of the bride gave her a splendid pearl necklace, the groom gave her solitaire diamonds, and there were many costly presents.

About 200 guests were present.

WESTERN WEDDINGS.

TRACY—M'LAIN.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 6.—[Special.]—The Hon. S. K. Tracy, General Solicitor of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, a son of Judge Tracy, President of that road, was united in marriage here this afternoon to Mrs. Marion McLain. The wedding was quiet though elaborate. The bride and groom left for Burlington at 4 o'clock on a special train, accompanied by several friends.

HOVEY—PHILLIPS.

CLINTON, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—A fashionable wedding occurred here this afternoon, whereby Mr. James Hovey, of Kansas City, was united in marriage to Miss Emma Phillips, niece of William Bishop, Mayor of this city. They received many presents.

PECK—WEAVER.

ADRIAN, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—A fashionable wedding took place here this evening, the contracting parties being Miss Mamie Weaver, daughter of Clement R. Weaver, Esq., and Mr. A. B. Peck, a wealthy oil operator of Pittsburg, Pa. The bride is young, beautiful, and accomplished. The ceremony, at 6 o'clock, was followed by a reception at the parental home, attended by several hundred of the leading people of the place.

GOLDSTEIN—MYERS.

ELKHART, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—The marriage of Miss Fanny Myers, at the residence of her parents in Goshen, to Mr. Herman Goldstein, a wealthy young clothier of New York City, occurred this evening. The ceremony was performed by Rabbi Wile, of Laporte, in presence of a large number of guests from this and other cities. The presents were many and valuable.

OBITUARY.

Death at Oxford, Ga., of Alexander Means, M. D., LL. D.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 6.—[Special.]—The death of Alexander Means, M. D., and LL. D., occurred last night at his residence at Oxford, Ga., where he has been living for the last forty years. The deceased passed away at the advanced age of 85. Early in life he was a practicing physician, and afterwards was Professor of Natural Sciences at Georgia Medical College, Augusta, and at the Atlanta Medical College. For several years after the War he was State Chemist and Inspector of Fertilizers. Dr. Means was a fellow of the Royal Society of England. He was one of the founders of Emery College, one of the most prominent educational institutes of this State, founded fifty years ago, and figured for a number of years as Professor of Natural Sciences of that college. The deceased was considered a prominent leader in the Southern Methodist Church, and was regarded as an able man. His oratory was of the Irish style of eloquence, inherited from his Irish parents. The family which he leaves behind him is quite large. One of his sons conducts a private school of high standing in this city, he a man, Dr. Means was greatly beloved by his church in the South, and, in fact, by every one with whom he came in contact. While enjoying good health, his time was much taken up in the pulpit of many prominent Methodist churches in the South, as well as on the rostrum delivering scientific lectures. The deceased was a deep thinker and a fine conversationalist. For the last few years he has been living in comparative retirement at his home in Oxford, surrounded by numerous friends of his youth. Recently his health has been on the decline, and for the last month or two he was considered to be sinking rapidly. He was one of the best-known men in the South outside of politics. In this he took little interest, unless it was of a quiet character.

BURSTING OF A MILWAUKEE ELEVATOR.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 6.—The addition to the Northwestern Marine Elevator, owned by Manhold Brothers & Kershaw, burst at 4 o'clock this afternoon, under a pressure of 115,000 bushels of No. 2 wheat. The walls fell, owing to the settling of the foundations, and about 10,000 bushels slid into the river. Loss on building, $5,000. The loss on grain cannot be estimated at present. The steam-barge C. J. Kershaw was telegraphed for at Chicago, and will load 85,000 bushels tonight.

A "DYING" BURGLAR.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., June 6.—James Dolan, pardoned by Gov. Butler, of Mass., in a "dying condition," was arrested early this morning breaking and entering a saloon. A dozen burglaries and highway assaults of late had led the police to believe Dolan was the leader of the gang.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, O., June 6.—The International Typographical Convention today refused to admit the two delegates applying from Boston, on the ground that their credentials were informal.

PASSED PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—Passed up—Propeller Quebec, 2:10 p. m.; Germania and barges, 7 p. m.; Empire State, 8 p. m.; Saginaw Valley, 10 p. m.; Russia, 4 p. m.; Otego and barges, 4:10 p. m.; Mary Pringle and barges 6:10 p. m.; G. J. Curtis, 6:35 p.m.; Enterprise No. 1, 7 p. m.; Arazes and barges, 8:10 p. m.; S. D. Caldwell and barge, 8:10 p. m.; John Pridgeon and consort, 10:10 p. m.; Clarion, 10 p. m. Schooners E. Corning, 8:15 p. m.; Snowdrop, 3:20, p. m.; Geo. Pinney, 10:15 p. m. Steamer Flora, 8:20 p.m.; Pearl 7:30 p.m. Tug Balize and barges, 9:30 p. m.

Down—Propeller Commodore, 3:45 p. m.; W. T. Graves and consort, 6 p. m.; Jarvis Lord, with schooner Thomas P. Sheldon, 10:35 p. m.; Nahant, 1:20 p. m.; Ira Chaffee and barges, 4 p. m.; George King and barges, 6 p. m.; Arizona, 6:10 p. m.; J. S. Ruby, 10:35 p. m.; schooners Sweetheart and W. H. Vanderbilt, 6:20 a. m.; Aunt Ruth, 2:15 p. m.

Wind south, gentler; weather cloudy.

ANOTHER PHIL THOMPSON.

An Alleged Seducer Killed by the Girl's Brother—The Sister's Denial of the Supposed Seduction.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 6.—[Special.]—Further developments in the Sitton-Shields tragedy of yesterday indicate that is is probably another Thompson-Davis case. The shooting occurred in Hopewell, at the Maryland & Charlotte Copper-Mine, and after the tragedy Mr. Shields came to this place and, walking into the station-house, remarked: "Sitton seduced my sister and refused to marry her, and I killed him." He declined to say any more, employed counsel, and is now awaiting the result. Shields said today the shooting occurred early in the morning, just after breakfast.

"I carried my shotgun with me, and on arriving at the house set my gun down outside the room in which Sitton was at the time. I went in and found Sitton preparing to leave. I told him that he had seduced my sister, and asked him point-blank if he would not make the necessary reparation by marrying her. He replied: 'No; not now.' I begged him to reconsider and say that he would marry her. He replied: 'I'll not do it. I'll die first.' With that I went outside the door, picked up my gun, reëntered the room, and shot him down. I took aim at his head and did not look at him after I fired, but turned immediately and left the room, locking the door after me as quietly as possible. I came on to Charlotte and delivered myself to the officers. This is all I want to say about it. The killing was justifiable, and I only did what I ought to have done. My father is an old man and my mother is an old lady, and this thing will almost kill them, but I could not help it."

The young lady the cause of the tragedy is only 16, a beautiful brunet, and the murdered man was 35. Miss Shields upon hearing of the tragedy fainted. She afterwards in the presence of witnesses indignantly denied that she had been seduced by Sitton, whose conduct she avowed had always been that of an honorable suitor. The people of Hopewell have turned out in strong force to corroborrate the young lady's testimony. She went in the first society of the county.

THE FIRES OF THE DAY.

Oil Set on Fire by Lightning Near Olean, N. Y.—Forest Fires—Other Blazes.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., June 6.—[Special.]—At 12 o'clock last night a 35,000-barrel tank, belonging to the United Pipe-Lines, was struck by lightning on the Fox farm, five miles from Olean, N. Y., and has been burning ever since. There were no other tanks located in the immediate vicinity. The tank number was 1,477. A general assessment of two barrels to 1,000 has been reserved to cover all losses. The Tide-Water Pipe-Line also suffered a disaster by the striking by lightning of a 35,000-barrel tank located at Muncy, Pa., at Pipe-Line Station, No. 4. The gage taken on the tank a few hours previous to 4 o'clock, the time the fire originated, showed 9,500 barrels of crude in the tank. Owing to the tank and contents being fully insured, no assessment will be made on the holders of certificates in this line. No disturbance in their main pumping has been caused, as other connections were immediately made and oil is now being forced from Hyner Station, No. 3, to Sherman Station. No. 5.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 6.—[Special.]—Reports from along the eastern shore of Maryland give accounts of destructive forest fires in that section. There has been a drouth for several weeks in the lower counties, and great damage has been done to the growing crops. Fire broke out Sunday at William Leonards mill, near Salisbury, and, after burning 400,000 feet of boards swept on through the country, and next burned the mill of Humphreys & Tilghman, some distance away, together with thousands of feet of timber.

In Chicago.

A fire broke out last night about 9 o'clock in a clothes-closet in the two-story frame house, No. 56 South Green street. The house was damaged only about $10, and about $15 worth of clothing destroyed. Mrs. McMahon owns the building and it is occupied by Mrs. Leuhmisent as a residence. The cause of the fire is unknown. In running to the fire Engine No. 17 and Chemical No. 1 collided at the corner of Washington and Union streets, throwing the drivers from their seats but hurting neither of them. A lamp-post on the corner was demolished and the front wheel of No. 17 was dished.

BROTHERS-IN-LAW.

Family Feuds of a Serious Character at Louisville, Ky., and Mountain Valley Springs, Ark.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 6.—[Special.]—About noon today a sensational and fierce shooting affray occurred at the office of Dr. W. C. Barnes, on Fourth street, near Chestnut, between that gentleman, who is a prominent dentist, and Clarence Boyd, a prominent and promising artist, who is the brother-in-law of Barnes. The result was two wounds, both of a serious nature, one in the abdomen and the other in the shoulder of Boyd. A family disagreement between Barnes and his wife, Boyd's sister, some weeks ago, resulted in a separation between them, she going to her father's house and taking one of the children, leaving the other with Dr. Barnes. Since that time a constant apprehension of trouble has been entertained by the friends of both. Today Boyd went to Barnes' office and threateningly approached, when he immediately commenced firing. At a late hour tonight it was thought Boyd was fatally hurt. Both parties are prominent and courted society people.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., June 6.—[Special.]—Several evenings ago, near Mountain Valley Springs, a man named Robert Wallace, who is subject to temporary attacks of insanity, became enraged at his brother-in-law, John Tate, drew a revolver, and fired several shots at him without effect. Wallace's sister attempted to interfere, when a scuffle followed, during which Wallace fired, striking his sister twice, producing probably fatal wounds. The woman was thrown into convulsions, which occasioned also her child-birth. Wallace was secured by the authorities. He was examined today, and bound over in the sum of $500 to await the action of the grand jury.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

LEADVILLE, Colo., June 6.—[Special.]—The jury in the trial of Mat Wells, the gambler who murdered Kerr, another gambler, in this city last February, returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter today and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the court. The case has been tried in Breckenridge, Summitt County, to which place the defendant took a change of venue.

CHESTER, Pa., June 6.—William Collins, aged 50, who lives in a fisherman's but along Crum Creek, while under the influence of liquor last night, trampled his wife to death. He has been arrested.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 6.—[Special.]—It is not often that men are "stood up," garroted, and robbed on the streets of Baltimore, but such an outrage was committed here last night, near Reid's Hotel, in a prominent part of the city. Mr. John Wilson, of Philadelphia, was returning from the theatre to the hotel about midnight, when two men seized him from behind, pinioned his hands, ran him up against a house wall, and while one held a pistol to his head the other rifled his pockets. They then left him with his arms and legs tied.

MORRILLES., Ark., June 6.—The safe of the County Treasurer of Van Buren County, at Clinton, and also Bradshaw & Thornborough, merchants, was blown open Tuesday by burglars. The Treasurer's safe was robbed of about $7,000, and the merchants' of $700. Two suspected parties are being tracked by bloodhounds.

Dining tables from $5.50 to $150. at J. A. Colby & Co.'s, 221 and 223 State street.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

The Mooney Murder Trial at Joliet—Two Persons Burned to Death in Michigan.

Old Settlers of Wisconsin Celebrating the State's Thirty-fifth Birthday—General Notes.

ILLINOIS.

MURDER TRIAL POSTPONED.

JOLIET, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The manacled murderer, Mooney, was brought into the Circuit Court this morning and pleaded "Not guilty." His attorneys asked time for preparation. Prosecuting-Attorney Brown remarked that the witnesses were all here and that there was no necessity for delay, but suggested two weeks from Thursday, the 23d inst. The Judge set the trial for the date suggested. During this time Mooney sat looking down at the floor just back of his counsel. His countenance, habitually of a red and inflamed color, was blanched to a sickly white. The court-room was crowded with spectators.

NEW BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 6.—The Secretary of State today licensed the following corporations: Skeen & Stuart Stationery Company, of Chicago; capital, $100,000; incorporators, Joseph C. Skeen, Edwin F. Stuart, Henry E. Thayer, and D. P. Jackson. The Western Fire Map Publishing Company, of Chicago; capital, $50,000; incorporators, Charles Rascher, Frederick H. Thomas, and John McKeough. The Monarch Manufacturing Company, of Chicago; object, the manufacture of agricultural implements; capital, $100,000; incorporators, Howard Hare, Herman T. Kenaga, and James S. French.

SOUTHDOWN BREEDERS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The American Southdown Breeders' Association held a meeting this evening, with a small attendance, and elected J. H. Potts, of Jacksonville, President; S. E. Prather, of Springfield, Secretary; and D. W. Smith, of Bates, Treasurer. A committee was appointed to revise the second volume of the herd-book, entries for which are to be closed Aug. 1. The association has $300 in the treasury.

MLLE. LITTA'S CONDITION.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 6.—Mlle. Marie Litta, the prima donna, who was brought home here yesterday from Michigan in a critical condition, is no better tonight. She is in a very dangerous condition, the malady being nervous prostration, rheumatic trouble, and threatened cerebro-spinal meningitis.

DEATH OF MRS. C. G. BRONSON.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The wife of ex-Mayor C. G. Bronson died here today after a lingering illness. She was born in Leroy, N. Y., and belonged to a family widely distinguished as educators. She was a daughter of the Hon. Seth M. Gates, a member of Congress in 1840-'42 from the Genesee district, New York. Her brother Dr. Melville E. Gates, LL.D., is President of Rutgers College in New Brunswick, N. J. Her sister is the wife of Dr. W. J. Milne, Principal of the New York State Normal School at Genesee. The deceased herself was always deeply interested in the cause of education, and for some time maintained with great efficiency and success a private school in this city. She was a worthy member of the Second Congregational Church, ever active in the work of the church and in charitable and benevolent organizations. For some years she was President of the Ladies Society of the church, and last fall served as President of the Ladies' Union Aid Society of this city.

BARN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

DANVILLE, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—During the storm yesterday the lightning struck the barn of Levi F. Long, who lives about sixteen miles north of this city, near the Village of Ridge Farm, completely destroying it with its contents, which consisted of seven good horses, 100 bushels of wheat, new wagon, harness, and all of his farming implements. Loss about $3,000; no insurance.

WISCONSIN.

CELEBRATION BY OLD SETTLERS.

MADISON, Wis., June 6.—[Special.]—Thirty-five years ago, the first Wednesday in June, the Wisconsin State Government was born, the first Governor, Nelson Dewey, being inaugurated and the first State Legislature organized. The event was celebrated in this city by a meeting of the Wisconsin Pioneer Association, which was the guest of the Dane County old settlers. About 200 pioneers, representing all sections of the State, gathered at the State Fair grounds, and after a banquet in Machinery Hall listened to an oration by Maj. S. S. Rockwood, of the Janesville *Recorder*, and brief addresses by Gen. David Atwood, of the Madison *Journal*, Col. E. W. Keyes, Judge M. M. Jackson, and Prof. J. B. Parkinson of Madison, the Hon. Andrew E. Elmore of Green Bay, and the Hon. A. M. Carter of Rock County. Letters of regret were received from Wisconsin pioneers now scattered in various parts of the Union. A. M. Carter, of Rock, was chosen President of the State Association and J. B. Parkinson, of Dane, Secretary. The Dane County Association elected David Atwood President and Elisha Burdick Secretary. The reunion was a notable gathering of leading Wisconsin pioneers, and proved a genuine success.

A NEW LUMBER COMPANY.

Articles of association were filed today of the T. B. Scott Lumber Company of Merrill, Lincoln County, with a capital stock of $300,000.

THE ALLEN MURDER TRIAL.

WAUKESHA, Wis., June 6.—[Special.]—The trial of Frank Allen for the murder of John Walters in Mrs. Tatton's saloon at Milwaukee Sept. 6, 1882, was begun in the Circuit Court today, the case having been brought here on a change of venue for alleged prejudice. According to the testimony of John Honen, Charles Johnson, Mrs. Tatton, Charles McShane, and Thomas Lynch, all of Milwaukee, and witnesses for the prosecution, Allen went into Mrs. Tatton's saloon in an intemperate condition, and when accosted by Walters to heed Mrs. Tatton's entreaties not to create a disturbance drew a pistol and shot Walters dead. The testimony for the prosecution is all in, and counsel for the defense presented the case to the jury tonight. Allen will take the stand tomorrow morning. His counsel will attempt to prove the act one of self-defense. Mrs. Walters, wife of the murdered man, and Mrs. Allen and two children were present at the trial.

MAYOR STOWELL TALKS OF RESIGNING.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 6.—[Special.]—Formal proceedings in the cases against saloonkeepers charged with doing business without a license began in the Municipal Court today. Mayor Stowell intimates that if the court shall not sustain him he will resign.

REQUEST REFUSED.

A most unusual and extraordinary step on the part of the Trustees of the Protestant Orphan Asylum was taken today. A few months ago Allen Logan, an eccentric gentleman, died leaving a considerable amount of money to the asylum. The will was contested on the ground that the deceased was not of sound mind, but the contest was not allowed. After a careful review of the case the Trustees have decided not to accept the legacy, believing that Logan was partially or wholly insane, and that the money should go to his family.

ADJUDGED INSANE.

WATERTOWN, Wis., June 6.—[Special.]—Miss Rose McArdle, a resident of the Third Ward, 19 years old, adjudged insane upon proper medical testimony by Judge Colonius, has been taken to the insane-asylum at Oshkosh. For some months the unfortunate girl has been troubled more or less with a shattered mind, and part of the time danger was feared from her.

NEBRASKA.

IMPORTANT PURCHASE AT OMAHA.

OMAHA, Neb., June 6.—Seven hundred acres of land two miles southwest of the city limits were purchased today by Cornelius N. Schaller, for $118,000. It is understood that Schaller is acting for an English syndicate who have large cattle interests in Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming, and who propose to erect there immense slaughter and beef-packing houses. Mr. Schaller is the local purchasing agent of the Fowler Brothers, and it is thought that they are at the head of the enterprise. He refuses to give the names of the parties, but says that they represent $3,000,000 capital, and propose to invest $750,000 in Omaha.

MICHIGAN.

TWO PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—A cook-shanty belonging to Smith & Adams, on Cedar River, fifty miles northwest of this city, in the lumber region, burned night before last. Michael Lanahan, the cook, and a boy named Sullivan were burned to death. Lanahan belonged at Williamsport, Pa., and the boy was recently from Ireland. The fire is supposed to have spread from a smudge started to drive away mosquitoes.

SALT INSPECTED—LOGS.

During the month of May 238,943 barrels of salt were inspected in this State.

Nothing is being done by the Tittabawasse Boom Company, the men being still out on a strike. Some of the mills have shut down. Others receiving a supply of logs by rail and from the lake-shore streams will be able to continue sawing. The strike will curtail the season's cut from eighty to one hundred million feet.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

BERRIEN SPRINGS, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—Dwight Bartholomew, a son of Capt. Bartholomew, was drowned in the St. Joseph River today. He was in the river bathing with several others and ventured beyond his depth. At this writing the body has not been recovered.

PIONEERS' PICNIC IN BERRIEN COUNTY.

The pioneers of Berrien County held their annual picnic today. The weather was warm and pleasant. About 6,000 people were present.

IOWA.

WANTED FOR THE MURDER OF MAYOR STUBBS.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 6.—[Special.]—W. A. Kline and Charles Wilcox, both held in jail here for the murder of Mayor Stubbs in April, 1882, were served with a new warrant today at the instance of the grand jury. It is understood that one witness testified before that body that he saw Kline leave his wife's residence at Clyde, Jasper County, by a back-door the morning of the murder. Such a link in the evidence has hitherto been wanting.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL GAMBLERS RAIDED.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 6.—[Special.]—Mayor O'Brien, who was elected under pledges to the reform element to suppress gambling-houses and other establishments of evil repute, has issued orders to that effect, and the police enforced it on the gamblers this evening. All submitted gracefully. About 300 of these may be looked for in Chicago on the first train. The order will be enforced against houses of infamy next.

KANSAS.

SALOONKEEPERS FINED UNDER THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

WICHITA, Kas., June 6.—[Special.]—Some thirty-five saloonkeepers of this city today entered pleas of guilty to a violation of the prohibitory law of Kansas, and were each fined $100 and costs by Judge Harris, presiding in the District Court. Each one of them paid the costs, but nothing was done about the fines. The proceedings were farcical. The law is a failure here.

INDIANA.

DEATH OF A MINISTER'S WIFE.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—The wife of the Rev. William Graham, a prominent Methodist minister of this county, died yesterday from paralysis. She was well advanced in years.

INDUSTRIAL.

The Last of the Bricklayers' Strike.

The bricklayers' strike terminated when the Relief and Executive Committees were discharged by the union meeting of Tuesday night. The headquarters of the strikers at No. 54 West Lake street were entirely deserted yesterday, and the flag which had been suspended from a window on the third floor of the building during the strike was taken in and laid away for future service. A reporter made a tour among several large buildings in course of erection yesterday and talked with the bricklayers and masons at work upon them. The more intelligent men said they had been steadily at work during the strike and had not been affected by it in the least save in the matter of paying the special assessments levied on members of the Bricklayers' Union for the support of members who were out of work by reason of the strike. They admitted that the strike had accomplished nothing, but, on the contrary, had entailed a vast amount of expense upon the union, and the money that had been laid out to meet these expenses may be sadly needed during the winter season. During the strike several members of the union have turned contractors and are doing well, and are giving employment to many union men at $4 per day. Young Mr. Chappler, late Secretary of the Union Relief Committee, has two contracts on hand at present. About fifty members of the Bricklayers' Union are out of employment at present. Although there is plenty of work for them to do, they persist in refusing to work with non-union men. As no regular provision has been made by the union for the further support of these men, it is expected that they will have to give in and go to work upon the bosses' terms. A feeling of general indignation and disgust exists among the union men towards the members of their late Arbitration Committee, and it is whispered about that they will be "frozen" out of the union.

A BAD SMASH.

A Train Wrecked on the Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—The fast express-train over the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railway, leaving here at 4:30 this afternoon, was wrecked between 6 and 7 o'clock at a point two miles below Seymour. This is the fastest train running from this city, the time between Indianapolis and Louisville being three hours. The train was a little late at Seymour, and leaving that point ran very fast. Two miles below Seymour, near Farmington, a small culvert had been washed out by a heavy rain, a fact of which the train hands had no knowledge. The engine plunged into the culvert at full speed, and the baggage-car, Pullman sleeper, parlor car, and one coach were piled upon top of it. The engine, baggage-car, and an unoccupied sleeper were smashed to splinters, but the others were not so badly injured. It was raining hard at the time the accident occurred, and it was nearly an hour before assistance could be secured from Seymour. David Hutchinson, the engineer, was instantly killed, but strange as it may seem the regular fireman, escaped with some dangerous bruises. Millard Humes, another fireman who was riding down to Jeffersonville on the engine to come back with his train, was instantly killed. An unknown man who had charge of the sleeper was found crushed under the wreck, as was also George Amman, the baggagemaster. Hutchinson is a married man, and lived with his family in this city. He had been an engineer for twenty-five years, ten of which were spent in the service of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Road. Humes was also a married man, and lived in Jeffersonville, as did also Amman. On account of the wreck, all trains on the road were abandoned last night.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 6.—This morning a child was born to Ben Brookins' unmarried daughter in Baldwin County. She confessed that York Cooper, a negro, was the father. Brookins thereupon killed Cooper, and the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

ENEMIES OF JUBILA, JUBILO, AND JUBILUM.

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 6.—The Anti-Secret-Society State Convention met here today and denounced secret societies as the foundation of all bad government.

TEXAS WOOL-GROWERS.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 6.—[Special.]—The State Wool-Growers' Convention convened this morning, but did no particular business beyond organization.

A BRIDGE DIVIDEND.

ALBION, N. Y., June 6.—The Niagara Falls International Bridge Company declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

They Come High and There Is a Belief that They Are Not Needed.

Gov. Hamilton's Refusal to Audit the Bill in Capt. Purinton's Case Called Up.

The Views of Capt. Purinton, Col. Knox, Gen. Fitz-Simons, and Maj. Tobey.

Weary of waiting for an opportunity to win promotion and glory upon the field of battle, six officers of the State Militia have suddenly distinguished themselves in a by-no-means enviable manner. Not a shot did they fire nor a drop of blood spill. They attained the pinnacle of notoriety upon which they now repose for public inspection in a more peaceful manner. It was sitting in judgment upon a fellow officer, Capt. H. C. Purinton, that the noble six, who on more than one occasion did valiant service in the ball-room and at promenade concerts, and who won the admiration of the gentle sex by reason of their mild manners and pleasing address, made a record for themselves that will become a portion of the militia history of Cook County. It has been hinted that the gentlemen had designs upon the militia fund, and that they sought to pocket a large slice of it.

PLAYING REGULARS.

At first glance it would seem that the allegation is well founded; yet the fact that the gentlemen assert they only sought for the time being to put themselves on a level with regular army officers must be permitted to weigh in their favor. It is true that they sent in a bill to Adjutant-General Elliott, to be by him submitted to the Governor, for $2,200 for less than forty hours' time devoted to hearing the evidence for and against Capt. Purinton. It might appear as though they were endeavoring to make a raise at the expense of the militia and the taxpayers of the State. The gentlemen now that their little bill has been made public through the columns of THE TRIBUNE and severely commented on in various quarters, are somewhat downcast and dispirited. One of the most disheartening circumstances that they have thus far encountered is the refusal of Gov. Hamilton to allow their bill, and his threat, if they insist upon its payment, that he will at once request them to tender their resignations. He said that a court-martial was not actual service, and that the trial of Capt. Purinton, instead of having been drawn out a full month, should have been concluded in two days.

THE GOVERNOR'S OPINION.

The Governor is very severe in his strictures upon the six gentlemen who composed the court-martial. Among other things which he said was: "It was evident to me that the court-martial was intentionally and foolishly prolonged beyond all sense and all reason." They claimed for thirty days' time, when the record shows that they were only in actual session after 8 o'clock in the evening at the rates fixed by law for regular army officers of the same grade and all the perquisits."

Capt. Purinton, who by refusing to obey Col. Knox's order to affix the word "commanding" after his official signature, provoked the latter to prefer charges against him of insubordination, conduct prejudicial to military discipline, etc., when interviewed yesterday said:

CAPT. PURINTON'S STATEMENT.

"I don't see why the officers who sat on the court-martial should not be paid for their time and services. Col. Fithian came up from Joliet sixteen or seventeen times. Col. Bourne, the Judge-Advocate, came from Woodstock and Capt. Stoip from Aurora the same number of times. Each of those officers ought to be paid his time and traveling expenses, if nothing more. It is a question for the lawyers to settle whether they were entitled to charge for actual service under the code or not. The State will have to pay them $1 per day at least. The Governor is mistaken when he says the court-martial ought to have been finished in two days. The witnesses could not have been examined according to the regular army requirements. I paid my own counsel, Gen. R. H. Wallace and Col. J. M. Bail. They tried to hurry it up, so as to save me as much expense as possible, but they could not do it. It seemed to drag along in spite of all they could do. We always called to order at 9 o'clock p. m. unless some member of the court-martial was absent, and adjourned at 11 o'clock p. m. The sessions consumed sixteen evenings."

"The members of the court-martial simply devoted their spare time to the investigation?"

"It might look that way, I admit. Still, I think that Col. Bourne and Col. Fithian devoted most of their time to the case, as they had to stay in the city nearly every day while the court-martial lasted. We occupied two rooms in Battery D armory sixteen evenings, for which we were charged $120, I believe. That is not an unreasonable bill, however, as I have paid $20 a night to the battery for the use of their drill-ha l. I want to say that I did not desire to be made the victim of a court-martial. The charges were preferred against me by Col. Knox, commanding the First Regiment, and I could do but one of two things, resign or submit. If the expenses of the investigation are large I am sorry for it, but military discipline must be maintained, you know."

COL. KNOX.

Col. Knox deplored the publicity that had been given to the action of the members of the court-martial in charging up items aggregating $2,200. "I do not," said he, "think I have been treated fairly by the press, for the reason that I have been held up to the public as a party to an undignified quarrel with a subordinate officer. The fact is there was no quarrel between Capt. Purinton and myself. He had refused to obey an order which might appear inconsequential. His refusal might have been overlooked but for the fact that it was followed by other acts of insubordination, which created a great deal of talk among the members of the regiment. It became necessary to enforce discipline. I think the result of the court-martial shows that I was justified in preferring the charges. Had it not been for the publicity given to the court-martial and the charges, which resulted in their being quashed, the court-martial would have lasted but a short time, and would have resulted in the dismissal of Capt. Purinton. It was highly beneficial to the State of Illinois, inasmuch as it established a valuable precedent. Hereafter militia officers in this State will have the decision of the court-martial to guide them in determining their relative duties."

"Do you think the officers who composed the court-martial are entitled to the pay of regular army officers of similar rank while they were investigating Capt. Purinton's conduct?"

"No, sir; I think they labored under a misapprehension when making up their bills. The military code of Illinois provides that for each day's duty when under orders from the Commander-in-Chief, or as a witness or a defendant under summons from the President or Judge Advocate of a court-martial, officers and men shall be paid the same as for camp duty, which is $1 per day for each alike, besides subsistence, which amounts to about 40 cents per day. Only one-fourth of the militia fund can be used to defray the expenses of court-martials, to purchase proper clothing, equipments, medical supplies, etc., while on duty. The other three-fourths is to be annually divided, distributed, and paid by the Governor and Adjutant-General to the several regiments, battalions, companies, and batteries in proportion to the number of officers and men regularly reporting for duty in each of them respectively for the payment of armory rent, fuel, lights, insurance, janitor, and like necessary expenses, and for the subsistence and pay of the officers and the men."

GEN. FITZ-SIMONS.

Gen. Fitz-Simons, commanding the First Brigade, said:

"I am sorry that the court-martial ever took place, since it has resulted in so much newspaper talk. It to be regretted just at this time that any comments unfavorable to the militia should be made, for the reason that we are seeking to get an increased appropriation from the Legislature to maintain us during the coming year. But we must expect to be criticised and criticised. When all other sources of amusement fail the militia is brought to the front as a standing joke. The court-martial of Capt. Purinton was ordered by Col. Knox and myself. Adjutant-General L. H. Elliott detailed the officers who served on it. Their bills were handed to me by Col. Bourne, the Judge Advocate, to be forwarded to the Adjutant-General. I had nothing to do with making them up. I looked at some of them, particularly the one presented by the stenographer. About the seventh or eighth session I visited the court and saw how slow the trial was proceeding. I decided that matters could be expedited by employing a stenographer. I ordered one got, and said if the Adjutant-General refused to allow his bill I would pay him myself. He charged as I now remember, $50. Aside from the fact that the bills were forwarded through my office I had nothing to do with them. It ought to be taken into account that the officers put on the court-martial and did not seek the position. They should be paid their expenses and for their time. There is some doubt, however, as to which section of the military code they are entitled to charge under. They should collect every dollar the law allows them, and after they have done so they won't be ahead of the State any. The officers have done a great deal of voluntary service, and the State should not perpetually require voluntary service without compensation. I'll venture to say that the proceedings of that court-martial were as dignified and in as strict conformity to the law as any ever held by regular army officers."

"What do you think about the length of time the court-martial consumed?"

"I think with the Governor that it was unreasonably long. I don't think they had a right to charge for a whole month. As to sitting only three hours an evening, I suppose a session ought to be considered a full day."

"Do you think the Governor will force any of the members of the court-martial to resign?"

"No, sir. The Governor cannot do so. He may ask for their resignations, but they are not compelled to tender them. I have no doubt, however, but they would all be willing to resign, as militia service is by no means profitable."

MAJ. TOBEY.

Maj. R. P. Tobey, one of the officers whose bill is now in the hands of the Governor, said:

"I don't know the exact amount of my charges. I put in a bill for pay burned in Battery D Armory during fifteen nights by the court-martial. I charged $10 a night. The Judge-Advocate made up my account for services and I signed it without looking at it. It was in de up in accordance with the provisions of the United States Code. I believe I am entitled to all I charged. But I do not have to depend upon militia service for a living, and if the Governor does not see fit to allow the bill he can reject it."

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Boom at Portland—Phenomenally Hot Weather at San Francisco—Two Chinamen Killed by a Power-Mill Explosion.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 6.—The Oregon Iron & Steel Works ordered today the construction of 500 cottages for the new rolling-mill employés.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 6.—The Sugar Commission leaves for Hawaii the 9th.

The thermometer reached 96; the hottest since the signal-service was established. This evening the trade winds reappeared. The mercury has fallen to 70. Fears are entertained that the hot north winds will injure crops. There is no danger at present.

The Sobrante Gunpowder Mills, near San Pueblo, exploded this afternoon. Two lives were lost. The killed were Chinamen.

A SECOND-HAND COAT.

[Detroit *Free Press.*]—A party of three young men from the agricultural districts entered a second-hand store, and one of them finally bought a second-hand coat. He was solemnly assured that it was a fit that Shakspeare would have been proud of, and that it increased his beauty 200 per cent., and he went away perfectly satisfied. In about an hour, however, he returned and said:

"Say, this coat isn't a fit after all."

"What ails dot goat now, eh?"

"Well, it's too short in the back for one thing."

"Let me look. Too short, eh? Um. My friendt, who tells you so?"

"Both the boys."

"And vhas dose poys tailors?"

"No."

"Do they get out some fashion plates from Paris."

"No."

"Vell, how ish it dose poys know so much? Dot goat allows for you to shtand oop und bend oafer. It allows for your back to shorten oop and lengthen oudt."

"But the sleeves are too short."

"Let me see

...E EXPOSITION.

...able English Lord Electrio...
...y Railroaded Around the Track.

...re on the Early Railway Era ...y the Engineer, Horatio Allen.

...of the Brooks Locomotive Works ... Also of the Paper Car-Wheel Company.

...llway Exposition is now booming. ...a very large attendance of visitors ...afternoon yesterday, but not quite so ...he evening, the Barnum show being a ...nter-attraction. Among the distin...isitors was a real live English Lord—...more—who spent some hours in the ...n during the afternoon. The electric ...d car was specially started to convey ...hip around the gallery, creating a ...monstration in the way of applause ...e spectators, which his Lordship ac...ed by gracefully raising his hat. The ...ade the trip of 1,550 feet in about three ...Lord Dunmore was conducted through ...ng and annexes by Peters, the English ...oner, and Treasurer Adams, and ex...mself as being highly pleased with the ...n.

...tric railroad is not yet open for exen...—the Lord Dunmore trip being the ...hade yesterday—but is expected to be ...by-and-by. The gentlemanly young ...arge said: "We are all ready to start ...be running tomorrow."

EXCURSION PARTIES.

...ursion parties begin to arrive today, ...e number are expected daily during ...wo weeks. The Commissioners have ...angements with some of the Chicago ...ompanies for the sale of excursion ...p tickets during some days of each ...railroad tickets to have an Exposition ...-coupon attached, and it is under...at all the other roads are favorably dis...to arranging the same privileges. ...s & Westlake Company will give their ...a holiday Friday next, with free ...to the Exposition, and ordered 1,000 ...esterday for that purpose. Marshall, ...Co., of Racine, Wis., have promised ...ployés, numbering several hundreds, ...ition excursion Saturday, the 16th inst. ...addition will be made to the car...t today in the shape of a new train of ...palace and sleeping cars, now from the ...hese cars are intended for service on ...Company's new Chicago line. The ad...l include one of the regular line cars ...small smoking compartment.

THE EARLY RAILWAY ERA.

...clock last evening an address was de...n the Art-room of the Exposition by ...atio Allen, a distinguished New York ..., who started Aug. 8, 1828, the first ...e ever run in America. The subject ...address was: "The Early Railway ...tes and Reminiscences." Commo... ...French occupied the chair, and ...150 people were in attendance, ...d railroad men. Mr. Allen spoke for ...hour, detailing his personal connec... ...the early history of railroading. He ...pressed his disappointment at the size ...udience, and his surprise at the general ...e of the people regarding the railroad ...between America and England, and ...matters generally. He detailed how as ...young engineer he had closely watched ...e stages of the locomotive invention; ...rge Stephenson had succeeded in plac... ...first locomotive on the Stockton & Dar...Road in England; how he came to visit ...himself and made Stephenson's ac...nce; the differences of opinion regard...i-tubular and multi-tubular boiler; the ...tion of the South Carolina Road and the ...cussions regarding the best motive ...the question of eight-wheel versus four-...omotives; the inventions of Oliver ...of Pennsylvania, who made a steam... ...twenty years before Stephenson was ..., but failed for want of money; with ...ails and reminiscences of his early ...as an engineer on the South Carolina ...

...intended to have an exhibit of the old ...Locomotive No. 1," at the conclusion ...ddress, but owing to the lateness of the ...a had to be postponed.

...E BROOKS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

...g the interesting exhibits not yet spe...noticed in THE TRIBUNE, that of the ...Locomotive Company holds an import... ...It consists of seven locomotives of ...ious kinds now in use on the Illinois ...narrow-gage patterns—five of the for... ...d two of the latter. The heaviest stand... ...e locomotive is a ten-wheeler, with cy...ers 18 inches in diameter, 24-inch stroke, ...-wheels 55½ inches in diameter; ...8 inches in diameter; tubes ...in diameter, and 11 feet 9 inches long; ...ly equipped, 47½ tons. Their other ...d-gage engines are Mogul, fifteen inches ...itching-engine, thirty-three tons; pas...engine, thirty-seven tons; and another ...-locomotive, forty-two and one-quarter ...

The narrow-gage engines weigh from ...three to twenty-four tons each. All the ...are quite new, with all the latest im...ents, and the company are now turning ...ar locomotives at the rate of four per ...

...LEN PAPER CAR-WHEEL COMPANY.

...Allen Paper Car-Wheel Company's ex...nished wheels and compressed paper ...-board, attracts considerable attention. ...el is a combination of paper, steel, and ...hub being composed of cast-iron or ...the central portion or body of the ...of compressed straw-board or paper, ...e tire of the best rolled steel. ...per is secured between wrought-...plates and bolted through a ...ge in the tire. The manufacture of ...er body is very simple, the sheets of ...ard as received from the paper-mill be... ...packed together in layers of ordinary ...ue, and then compressed by powerful ...ery. The body when thoroughly dry is ...n a lathe to fit the tire, but left rather ...than the space, and then forced in by ...e pressure. The pressure used in mar...ing is about 1,000 tons on the whole sur...the wheel, or equal to 6,000 pounds to ...are inch.

AUTOMATIC AIR SIGNAL.

...enious device is the McLeod automatic ...air signal, by which ordinary air—not ...ed—automatically operates crossing or ...signals. The entire apparatus is simple ...truction, and can be seen in practical ...on at the exposition. The principal is ...pressure of the train on the track op... ...system of connected levers and air-...which act on long-distance signals at a ...or station in advance of an approach... ...thereby displaying a warning sign, ...r a colored lantern, and sounding a ...

NIGHT SCHOOL FOR APPRENTICES.

...batch in yesterday's TRIBUNE stated that ...oks Locomotive Company, of Dunkirk, ...ere sending a number of their appren... ...no are students at the night-school con...with the works, to the Railway Exposi... ...days studying the exhibits ...inery and railway appliances. Mr. H. ...ks, the head of the firm, who is at pre...the city, was called on by a TRIBUNE re... ...yesterday. In response to some in... ...he said that the school was started in ...ber last, the object being to give their ...tices a general training in all branches of ...nical art. In the ordinary system of ...g an apprentice had but little opportu... ...get outside a special department; for in... ...an apprentice in the boiler-room was at ...he routine work day after day and had ...no chance for general knowledge or ad...ment. In the present system of labor the ...rked in classes or at specialities, and it ...the advantage of the employers to keep ...prentices running in one groove, learning ...one only, but this system was decidedly ...to the boys. The Brooks Com... ...tried as far as practicable to ...the boys around from one department ...ther and give them a chance to rise by ...competency. In order to assist in this they ...arted a night-school to be open for two ...each night, three nights in the week, dur... ...winter. The school was in charge of ...Whitlock, a graduate of the Stevens In... ...and the company provided the books ...id all expenses. Special attention was ...to mechanical drawing, and the elementary ...les of mathematics were an indispensable ...of the training. The company employed ...en and about sixty apprentices. He had ...de it obligatory on the boys to attend the ...but all apprentices taken in future and ...w who had been taken since the school ...s would have to do so, as he now made ...part of the agreement. The school had ...much greater success than he had antici... ...The boys had improved wonderfully. ...the sixty apprentices about thirty-five ...tended regularly during the winter, and ...ainder irregularly. They were left per...free to attend or not, as they pleased. ...ort of reward or compliment to the regu... ...enders he was bringing them to spend ...days in Chicago with their teachers in ...that they might study the machinery, ...the Railway Exposition, combining busi... ...ith pleasure. He also offered prizes to ...s who made the greatest improvement ...the year, keeping an exact record of ...progress, and giving the most ignorant ...n equal chance with the brightest, the ...being five in number—viz.: $100, $75, $50, ...and $15. The party will arrive in Chicago ...orning by the Lake Shore line.

FURNACE BLOWN OUT.

...DING, Pa., June 6.—The Thomas Iron ...any has blown out another furnace at ...Ridge, on account of the dullness of ...A number of the men went West.

RAILROADS.

Annual Meeting of the Rock Island—Net Earnings of Over $5,000,000 Reported.

President Riddle Declines a Re-election, and Mr. Cable Is Chosen His Successor.

Lines West from Chicago Want a Larger Share of Pacific Coast Business.

A Full Report of the Management of the Pennsylvania Road During the Last Year.

Annual Meeting of the Rock Island—Splendid Financial Exhibit—President Riddle Declines a Re-election and Mr. Cable Elected in His Place.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company was held at the company's headquarters in this city yesterday. There were represented 351,424 shares out of a total stock vote of 419,800. The following Directors whose term had expired were unanimously reflected for the next three years: A. G. Dulman, Benjamin Brewster, R. P. Flower, and George G. Wright.

The annual report for the year ending March 31, 1883, was submitted to the stockholders, showing the gross earnings for the fiscal year to be $19,159,962.81; operating expenses, $7,309,816.38; net earnings, $5,080,080.43. To this is to be added the net cash receipts from land sales amounting to $560,000, making a total net revenue of $5,640,086.43. After paying interest on the bonded debt rentals of leased lines, and four quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent each, the amount of $1,300,000 was ordered carried over to the "addition and improvement account." The detailed report will not be ready for publication for some days yet.

THE NEW BOARD.

After the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting the new Board of Directors assembled for reorganization and to elect officers for the ensuing year. Mr. Hugh Riddle was renominated for the position of President of the company, but that gentleman peremptorily declined a reflection, and thereupon Mr. R. R. Cable, the Vice-President and General Manager of the road, was elected as his successor. Mr. David Dows and Mr. A. Kimball were elected Vice-Presidents, the former being reflected and the latter succeeding Mr. Cable. Mr. H. Tows was reflected Secretary and Treasurer. The following Executive Committee was elected: Hugh Riddle, Chairman, David Dows, F. H. Tows, R. P. Flower, and R. R. Cable.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. RIDDLE.

Subsequently the following resolution was presented by a committee consisting of Messrs. Dows, Tows, and Flower, which was unanimously adopted:

This board has heard with regret the peremptory refusal of the President, Hugh Riddle, to accept a reflection to the position of chief executive officer of this company, and has endeavored in vain to secure a reconsideration of his determination. In submitting to the termination of his services as President, it places upon the records of the company the declaration that during the fourteen years he has been connected with it as a member of this board and of its Executive Committee, as General Superintendent, Vice-President, and President, all of his official acts have been characterized by experience, ability, untiring energy, scrupulous fidelity, and unswerving integrity. The board congratulates the stockholders because of the fact that Mr. Riddle has consented to remain one of its members and Chairman of the Executive Committee, which will secure to this company his experience and judgment in the direction of its general policy.

NOT UNEXPECTED.

THE TRIBUNE stated about a month ago that Mr. Riddle intended to resign his position of President of the company at this meeting for the reason of having reached a point where he feels himself no longer able to give that attention to the details of the arduous duties of the position that he devoted to it for so many years. At the time the information was given out in the report, as rumors regarding Mr. Riddle's intention to resign have frequently been started during the last few years, and have always proved to be without foundation. Events, however, have demonstrated that THE TRIBUNE was well informed when it made the announcement about a month ago.

Mr. Riddle retires from the active management of the Rock Island with the proud satisfaction of having achieved a reputation as an able, efficient, and conscientious manager second to none in the country. To his efforts is mainly due the high position the Rock Island holds among the railroads in the country. It is seldom that a prominent railroad manager retires after so many years of active service who has so universally esteemed, not only by those associated with and under him, but also by the officers of all connecting lines and everybody who had occasion to come in contact with him. The retirement of Mr. Riddle from the Presidency of the Rock Island would be a calamity were it not for the fact that in Mr. R. R. Cable it will have a successor equally competent and efficient. Mr. Cable, as Vice-President and General Manager, has been closely associated with Mr. Riddle in the management of the road for several years, and during that time has achieved a most enviable reputation as an able and successful Manager. Mr. Kimball, Mr. Cable's successor as Vice-President, has been connected with the Rock Island for over twenty-five years, and for several years past has occupied the position of General Superintendent in charge of the operating department. He is a self-made man, has worked himself up from the foot of the ladder, and in every position has distinguished himself. With Mr. Cable as President, Mr. Kimball as Vice-President, and Mr. Riddle as Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Rock Island will continue to maintain the eminence it has reached among successful American railroads.

NO IMMEDIATE CHANGES.

Mr. Cable will continue for the present to perform the duties of General Manager in addition to his other duties, and Mr. Kimball will continue to take special charge of the operation of the road. No immediate changes among the officials of the road are contemplated.

The Division of Rates on Through Business of the Pacific Coast—The Position of the Iowa Lines.

The committee appointed at the last meeting of the Iowa Trunk-Line Association to go to New York and attend the meeting between the Pacific roads and the trunk lines regarding the division of rates on Pacific coast business will stop at home, as the trunk lines and the Pacific roads have shown no disposition to have the Iowa lines represented at their meeting. The meeting between the trunk lines and the Pacific roads takes place in New York today, and it is believed that some arrangement will be made by which the trunk lines will withdraw their order to charge full proportions on all Pacific coast business. The great bone or contention is the new line of steamers established by the Southern Pacific people between New York and New Orleans in connection with the Southern Pacific from the other point. This line has been absorbing much of the business which ought to have gone by the all-rail routes. The trunk lines claim that when they consented to prorate with the Pacific roads on the low contract rate it was done on the supposition that all the business not secured by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company should go by the all-rail lines. They now demand that the Southern Pacific should abandon its steamship line between New York and New Orleans, and the Southern Pacific is likely to make concessions in this respect to maintain its r lations with the Eastern trunk lines. The Iowa lines, however, do not propose to abide by any arrangement the trunk lines and the Pacific roads may make, and if an unsatisfactory arrangement is made in New York they will take independent action in the matter. It is proposed to appoint a committee of three General Managers to take the matter in hand and effect an arrangement with the Pacific roads by which the lines west from Chicago will secure a fairer proportion of the rates on the Pacific coast business hereafter than they do at present.

The Changes in the Michigan Central Passenger-Train Service—Trouble Anticipated.

The announcement in yesterday's TRIBUNE of the important changes in the passenger-train service of the Michigan Central Railroad and the withdrawal of through cars over the Great Western was quite a surprise to railroad people in this city, as it was not believed that Vanderbilt would attempt such radical changes at this time, nor that he would stop the through service over the Great Western before the completion of the Niagara bridge. The Grand Trunk managers were not notified of the contemplated change until the day before yesterday, and they have as yet taken no steps in the matter. Nevertheless, they mean to get even with Vanderbilt as soon as they get a good chance. Their new Jackson route to Detroit will be pushed to speedy completion, and in the meantime they intend to run trains to Detroit over the Chicago & Grand Trunk and Detroit, & Milwaukee via Durand. Not being able to make the same time as the Michigan Central, they intend to make things even by reducing the rates. Nothing defiant, however, has yet been decided upon. The Pennsylvania people are also greatly put out on account of the change in time by the Michigan Central, and they claim that it is a clear violation of the existing agreements. They say their line was allowed to run the limited express upon the condition that an extra charge of $5 per ticket be made, Vanderbilt's road in turning a limited express on almost the same time and with about equal facilities, at regular rates, violates that agreement, and it will compel them to reduce their rate on the limited express also. The Lake Shore, though a Vanderbilt line, also does not favor the idea of being treated like a step-child by Vanderbilt, claiming that it has as good a route to the East as the Michigan Central, and able to make as good time and afford as good facilities as the Michigan Central on the through business. This matter, however, it will have to settle with Vanderbilt himself, who, no doubt, has authorized the Michigan Central to make the changes, and has done it with a certain object in view. The probable reason that the Lake Shore was not authorized to make the same changes at the same time is that Vanderbilt does not care to antagonize competing roads too much at once in order to avoid an immediate conflict. It is the general opinion, however, that a war on rates cannot be prevented. The Grand Trunk is quite sure to fight, and the Pennsylvania may decide also that this is the best time to open hostilities.

The Michigan Central announces still further innovations to go into effect next Sunday in its through passenger service, and which may have the effect of aggravating matters still more. A line of elegant new sleeping cars will be run from Cincinnati to Bay City, via the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago, to Fort Wayne, Lake Shore to Jackson, and its own line to Bay City. At Bay City connections will be made with parlor cars to Mackinaw. A line of sleepers will also be put on between Cincinnati and Detroit via the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and Michigan Central, to connect at Detroit with parlor cars for Mackinaw. The Mackinaw line will be also opened for summer travel next Sunday.

Annual Meeting of the Chicago & Western Indiana—Re-election of the Old Officers.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company was held yesterday at the company's general office in this city. Robert Harris, Chicago & Atlantic; A. L. Hopkins, Wabash; D. J. Mackey, Eastern Illinois; E. B. Stahlman, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago; and S. R. Callaway, Chicago & Grand Trunk, were reflected Directors. Mr. S. R. Callaway was reflected President; Mr. Andrew Crawford, Vice-President; James Walsh, General Manager; G. S. Stokes, Treasurer; and A. S. Dunham, Secretary and Auditor. There was a long discussion regarding the internal affairs of the company, and principally regarding the extension of the road north from its present terminus. It was decided that the road should be pushed north as speedily as possible, but no determination was reached regarding the location of the permanent depot. Some of the Directors favor the depot should be located on Van Buren street, while the others are in favor of compromising with the city, if it can be done, and making the terminus on Harrison street. Plans for the new permanent depot were also discussed, and it was decided to build a structure that is to cost no less than $500,000, and which is to afford ample accommodations for all the roads coming in by the Western Indiana. The main elevation is to be on either Harrison or Van Buren street, and will cover all the ground between Third and Fourth avenues. On the Third avenue extension the waiting-room, offices, etc., will be located. Another meeting to further discuss these matters will be held today.

The Pennsylvania Road—Annual Report of the General Manager—Giving an Insight into Its Business.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—[Special Correspondence.]—There is in the annual report of General-Manager Pugh, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a mass of information interesting not only to the stockholders of that company, but to all railroad men, for it contains details of the cost of management of the road. The system of accounts is in every way complete.

The gross earnings for the year were 11.5 per cent ahead of the best year ever known, which was the year before. The increase was 16.23 in passengers and 10.78 in freight, and in the total net earnings, 4.85 per cent. The greatest increase in expenses was 44.69 for maintenance of cars, and for everything 13.56 per cent, which was due to extensive repairs and renewals of bridges, buildings, track material, locomotives, and freight cars; expenditures principally in widening the line and the maintenance of over 100 miles additional track in branch roads, sidings, and third and fourth tracks; increased cost of fuel and stores; increased premiums on insurance and taxes on increased business.

The increase in the number of passengers was 14.27 per cent, and in mileage 6.62, showing the greatest gain in local travel, the average trip being 25.71 miles, which was 1.08 miles more. Through freight eastward was 1,350,129 tons, a decrease of 11.64 per cent, and through freight westward about a third as much—988,181 tons—an increase of 4.39 per cent. Local freight eastward increased in almost exactly the same percentage as through freight eastward fell off, and aggregated 11,900,026 tons. Local freight westward was 6,969,854, an increase of 19.39 per cent. The total tonnage was 11.60 per cent in excess of 8.44 in mileage. Through freight gave only 9.55 per cent of the tonnage, but furnished 24.44 of the mileage, though it was 11.85 per cent less than in 1881. The great increase in local freight eastward was mainly in coal and coke. The average haul was 141.43 miles, or 4.24 less than in 1881, and the average car-load, owing to improved equipment, was 4.9 per cent greater.

Oil and coal are the great articles of freight on this road; indeed, as President Gowen remarked, they have paid the dividend for the last four years. The oil tonnage through was about the same as last year—3,794,557 barrels—but the competition of the refineries at the seaboard and the crushing influence of the Standard is shown by the fact that the tonnage of refined oil was more than three times as great the year before. The total shipments of coal and coke reached the enormous total of 11,159,146 tons over the main line and branches, which was a gain over the previous year of 21.15 per cent. In other words, the Pennsylvania carried on an average more coal every day than the entire weekly shipments of east-bound freight out of Chicago amounted to. The increase was fairly divided between coal and coke—21.71 per cent in coal and 19.59 in coke.

The extension of the year were 152.83 miles of single track by the building of the Redstone Branch of the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston and the North and West Branch. Specs were used in repairs on the main line and branches 15,509 tons of steel rails, or nearly ten tons to the mile of track, and 13,600 in construction work. There are now in use on the main line and branches 2,377 miles of track, including sidings.

On the New York Division the heavy expenses were for maintenance of way, in which item there was an increase of 37.35, or almost half a million, due to washouts, grading for third and fourth tracks, and unusually heavy renewals. There are on the main line between Philadelphia and Pittsburg 83.43 miles of third track and 22.68 of fourth track. On the New York division, 90 miles there are 34.36 miles of third track and 35.20 of fourth track. The company has a fleet numbering 128, of which 11 are ferry-boats, 13 tugs, 17 lighters, and 15 barges. These are in the harbor. There are also 38 on the canal. The equipment of the system has been largely added to during the year. There are now 1,105 engines, which is a net increase for the year of 97. There are 1,009 passenger cars and 25,043 freight cars, of which 11,447 are gondolas and 4,744 box. The equipment account of the Pennsylvania is kept on a very simple and honest plan. It is the business of the shops to keep all the numbers filled, and each new locomotive turned out takes a vacant number if there be one. If not, it takes the next number, and its cost is charged to equipment. The Altoona shops, now one of the largest in the country, turned out last year 125 new locomotives, 143 passenger equipment cars, 4,057 freight equipment cars, and eleven maintenance of way equipment cars. The estimated saving to the company from casting its own car-wheels is 90,586 in 1882 was $228,442. There was an increase as compared with the close of the year before of 12.73 per cent in locomotives in service, and a decrease of 60 per cent in the number in shops. Of repairs, Eighty-two of the old United Companies of New Jersey locomotives received with the lease have been cut up and thirty-eight sold. On the Pennsylvania proper the consumption of coal per freight car per mile increased 4 per cent, but the average car-load increased 7.9 per cent. Compared with 1878 the average car-load is 27.4 per cent greater. The improvement of the motive power is further shown by an increase of only 6.67 per cent compared with an increase of 7.71 in tonnage mileage. The comparison with 1878 is even more striking. The increase in tonnage mileage was 45.5 per cent, in engine mileage 34.8, and in the number of locomotives only 7.7 per cent. The greatest mileage of a locomotive was 79,358 miles on the Pennsylvania Railroad Division—an average of almost 220 miles for almost every day in the year. A locomotive with freight-trains on the same division made 50,169 miles, which is probably an unparalleled performance for the average both for freight and passenger locomotives was less than half as much.

The general rule for charging construction is to place nothing to the debit of that account which does not add directly to the earning capacity of the road or the permanent value of that property. And yet the charges of the last year to these accounts amount to $8,076,223, or more than 9 per cent upon the capital stock. Full information is given in a list of these charges that fills more than two pages of closely-printed matter, from little items of $2,265 for coal-chutes, to $376,810 for third tracks and sidings on the Pittsburg Division, which is at the rate of over $43,500 to the mile. On the Philadelphia Division the cost of third and fourth tracks was even greater—$474,341, or over $44,000 a mile. On the West Pennsylvania $880,528 was spent in reconstructing the line so as to reduce grades. Ninety new locomotives were charged at $1,084,551; 1,500 gondola-cars at $426,300; seventy passenger-cars at $281,980, and fifty refrigerator-cars at $21,850. Items were for further purchases of land adjoining the Filbert Street Extension, which must be widened at an early day, costing $139,305. On this elevated road eighty-four engine and train movements have been made in a single hour, and the daily number of trains is from 300 to 350.

An important table is one showing what percentage of the total each class of traffic furnished. Thus on the Pennsylvania Division the freight earnings were 70.90 of the total; first-class passenger-cars, 71.93 of the total; and through east-bound freight, only 6.85, while local east-bound freight was almost nine times as much—58.47 per cent. The report concludes with this remarkable statement: "The passenger and freight movement exceeded the traffic of the Centennial year (1876) over 19 per cent in the number of passengers carried—18,363,360 against 21,887,905—and 59 per cent in the number of tons of freight carried—18,952,661 against 35,840,000. Yet the number of locomotives was only increased 2.12 per cent—from 1,082 to 1,105."

From eight or ten pages of closely-printed tables that follow it appears that each engine on the Pennsylvania cost $6.56 for repairs, $6.73 for fuel, and 88 cents for stores for each 100 miles run. The consumption per mile was 32 pounds of coal, 4.8 quarts of oil, and 3.8 pounds of tallow. The average of passenger-cars to an engine was 4.14, and of freight 24.2. The average length of train varied from 19.81 cars on the heavy grades of the Altoona Division to 39.9 on the Middle Division, while the consumption of coal per car-mile varied from 11.12 pounds on the Pittsburg Division, where there is at one place a 1.29-foot grade, to 2.82 on the Middle Division. In other words, it cost four times as much to move freight over the mountain as to transport it over average grades.

Annual Meeting of the St. Paul & Northern Pacific.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 6.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the stock holders of the St. Paul & Northern Pacific was held today at the office of the company in this city, nearly every share of stock being represented. In addition to the election of a Board of Directors, the reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Land Commissioner were submitted. The election for Directors resulted in the selection of following gentlemen: Henry Villard, Frederick Billings Edward D. Adams, Egisto P. Fabbri, and Thomas F. Oakes, of New York; Charles B. Wright, of Philadelphia; and George L. Becker, Francis R. Adams and Alexander Ramsey, of St. Paul. This road was originally the Western Minnesota, and was organized in 1874 by F. R. Delano, P. H. Kelly, P. F. McClellan, J. J. Heir, N. W. Kittson, C. W. Griggs, and L. E. Reed. The purpose of the company was to construct a line from Brainerd to Sauk Rapids, sixty miles, so as to connect the Northern Pacific with the St. Paul & Pacific, now the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba. The negotiations to effect this failed, however, and nothing was done until 1877, when the Board of Directors was reorganized and work immediately commenced, and the road finished by Nov. 1, 1878. In May, 1878, the company leased its lines to the Northern Pacific, and they leased a track-right for running trains on the St. Paul & Pacific. The stock of the Western Minnesota was finally secured by Mr. Villard, and May 11 of this year articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State, which changed the name to that of the St. Paul & Northern Pacific, provided for the extension of the line from Sauk Rapids to Minneapolis and St. Paul on its own ground and tracks, and an extension from St. Paul to Mankato. The amended articles also makes the Little Falls & Dakota a part of the new company, and provides for an extension to the north boundary of the State, which probably means the shortest possible line from St. Paul and Winnipeg. It is the intention of the company to distant date to construct a cut-off from Little Falls to Wadena, on the Northern Pacific, which will save a distance of twenty miles to the express and through freight trains now running through Brainerd west to Fargo and the Pacific. The company will also go south of St. Paul to some point on the Mississippi, so that if the future requires it to be done they are ready for action.

Change in the Passenger Service Between Chicago and New York.

NEW YORK, June 6.—[Special.]—The changes in the passenger service between Chicago and New York on the New York Central Railroad and its Western connections which were announced today have caused much talk among railroad men. With regard to the abandonment of the Great Western Division of the Grand Trunk Road by the Michigan Central, an officer of the New York Central Company said: "The Michigan Central has become proprietor of the Canada Southern through a lease, and it simply transfers to its own line business that it has in the past been conducting over the Grand Trunk. The plans that were announced several months ago are simply being put into operation. I don't think that it follows necessarily that there will be a war of rates in consequence between the Canadian lines. I do not see that any discrimination against the Lake Shore is to be the result of these changes. The agreement between the Michigan Central and the Canada Southern requires the Michigan Company to manage and operate all the roads and branches covered by the agreement at the discretion, opinion or preference in favor of or against the roads and branches of either company parties thereto, and shall, as far as practicable, do whatever in its judgment is to the interest of both parties hereto, send over the roads and branches of the Canada Company all railway traffic the route or direction of which it can control and which is destined for points which can be reached by the lines of the Canada Company or its connections, and shall maintain and foster the southwestern connection of the roads of the Canada Company and all other business, whether through or local, of the Canada Company."

Election of Officers and Directors.

COLUMBUS, O., June 6.—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railway Company, the following were elected Directors: Term expiring in 1884—Albert McBlevy, D. S. Gray, J. J. Brooks. Term expiring in 1885—J. T. Brooks, S. B. Leggett, J. W. Kenner, William Mullins, William Stewart. Term expiring in 1886—J. T. Brooks, J. F. Green, J. N. McCullough, William Thaw, Thomas D. Messner. In addition B. E. Smith and C. J. Osborn hold over till 1884. The board organized by the election of Messrs. Leggett and Gorder Moodie as Secretary and Treasurer.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Lake Shore yesterday brought here two car-loads of European emigrants, and the Michigan Central three.

The gross earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul for the month of May were $3,034,000, against $1,629,000 for the corresponding month last year, a gain of $405,000.

The stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway met yesterday at Cleveland, and by a large majority approved of the lease of the Alton & Terre Haute Road to the Bee Line.

"Rambles for Summer Days" is the title of a neat little book issued by the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, giving interesting sketches of the principal summer resorts in the East and North, with handsome illustrations of the most interesting points.

The Freight Managers of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, and Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroads will meet at the Sherman House in this city next Friday and try to make an arrangement by which rates on coal from the Brazil coal-fields in Indiana can be maintained in the future.

The Paramore syndicate, of St. Louis, is reported to be making overtures to Diamond Jo Reynolds for the possession of the Hot Springs Narrow-Gage Railroad, one of the best paying lines in the Southwest. If the trade be effected it is probable that the road will be extended to Pine Bluff to connect with the Texas & St. Louis Railway.

The Permanent Classification Committee of the Joint Executive Committee assembled yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and was engaged all day considering changes in the classification of east-bound freight. Another session will be necessary today to complete the work. About fifteen roads were represented at yesterday's meeting, with Mr. P. H. Kingsbury, of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, in the chair.

Mr. H. N. Hibbard, General Freight Agent of the Vandalia, informs a representative of THE TRIBUNE that he will make application to Commissioner Fink next week for an increased percentage of the east-bound dead freight traffic from St. Louis. Mr. Hibbard says his road during the last year has fully demonstrated the fact that it is entitled to a much larger percentage of the business than it gets under the present arrangement.

Mr. H. H. Courtright, General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Alton, has issued a circular to agents and connections announcing that commencing next Tuesday a Zimmerman refrigerator car will leave Chicago Tuesday of each week by train No. 15, at 4 p. m., to convey butter, eggs, and other perishable property (except fish, fresh meat, and veal carcasses) from Chicago, Pontiac, and intermediate points, destined to East St. Louis, St. Louis, or beyond.

Railroads are commonly classed as corporations having no souls, and it is as a rule a lively flight of fancy to couple them with anything poetic or inspirational. Nevertheless the railroad manager is, generally speaking, a man in whose home culture and artistic refinement is not lacking. While as a matter of course it does not follow that the man and the corporation must indicate twin attributes, still the character of one not infrequently mirrors that of the other. Who can journey over the Baltimore & Ohio and close it in the category of soulless corporations, and the while remember that the love of the beautiful, the development of the artistic, and the creation of refined surroundings have for a time been deemed the very personification of soul. View the rare combination of the beautiful in Nature and in the handiwork of man at Relay and say there is no soul there. Glance at the perfection of the little island gem at Harper's Ferry and walk through the lovely grounds at Deer Park and Oakland, and argue that so lavish an expenditure was impelled by a simple desire for gain. Climb up to the very summit of the Alleghanies, and at Buckhorn Walk behold the garden spot reclaimed from the very jaws of mountain massiveness, and believe if you can that the Baltimore & Ohio is a corporation without soul.

At the annual meeting of the Canada Southern Railway Company at St. Thomas, Ont., the following were elected Directors: W. H. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sidney Dillon, J. H. Brown, A. Dulman, James Tillinghast, E. A. Wickes, S. F. Barger, Augustus Schell. The following were elected Directors of the Niagara River Bridge Company: W. H. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, James Tillinghast, W. P. Taylor, Augustus Schell, Samuel F. Barger, Anson Stager, C. M. Depew.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Belt Railroad Company was held yesterday at the office of the Western Indiana. The old Directors were reflected as follows: D. J. Mackey, Eastern Illinois; E. B. Stahlman, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago; Robert Harris, Chicago & Atlantic; G. L. Dunlap, Wabash; S. R. Callaway, Chicago & Grand Trunk. Mr. S. R. Callaway was reflected President; Mr. A. Crawford, Vice-President; James Walsh, General Manager; G. S. Stokes, Treasurer; and A. S. Dunham, Secretary and Treasurer.

The annual meeting of the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company was held yesterday at their general office in Green Bay, and resulted in the election of the following Directors: Samuel Sloan, Perry H. Pyne, E. F. Hatfield, William S. Sloan, Theodore Sturges, of New York; John L. Blair and R. G. Clark, of New Jersey; E. C. Larned and W. C. Larned, of Chicago; Rufus B. Kellogg and W. J. Abbott, of Green Bay. The Directors meet in New York in a few days to elect officers for the ensuing year.

Another branch line tributary to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad was chartered at Topeka, Kas., yesterday by the Secretary of State under the name of the Sedgwick & Western Railroad. It is proposed to construct a line from Sedgwick City, in Harvey County, to Dodge City, in Ford County. The incorporators are C. C. Wheeler, George R. Peck, J. F. Goddard, of Topeka; William B. Strong and A. E. Touzalin, of Boston. The capital stock is placed at $3,500,000, and the place of business is to be at Topeka.

The Indiana, Bloomington & Western people are in a more unpleasant dilema than ever. It seems that some parts, in his desire to injure the Indiana, Bloomington & Western traffic, was not satisfied with the filing of the charge and carrying the matter so far that the trunk lines were ordered not to pro-rate with this road, but has filed a second charge, and proved it to the satisfaction, it is stated, of the trunk-line standing committee. Now the question comes up, Shall the Indiana, Bloomington & Western be shut off of the trunk lines for forty days as the pooling agreement says that the punishment for the first offense is ten days, second offense thirty days.

Commissioner J. W. Midgley, of the Iowa Trunk Line Association, has issued the following circular regarding rates on lumber destined to Omaha: "Taking effect June 8, the rates shown in Iowa Trunk Line Association Tariff No. 8, west-bound, and tariff of agreed through rates and divisions, both dated April 16, 1883, on soft lumber, lath, and shingles, car-loads, to Council Bluffs or Omaha, will until further notice apply only to Council Bluffs car-load shipments of soft lumber, lath, and shingles. Articles taking 'soft-lumber tariff rates' destined to Omaha will be subject, via all lines, to those rates, and in addition thereto three cents per 100 pounds for Omaha bridge-toll."

A large meeting representing Northwestern railway interests was held yesterday at Brainerd, Minn., in furtherance of the project of opening the far Northern region by a project being already on foot—that Brainerd, Grand Forks & St. Paul. Among the gentlemen present was Thomas H. Canfield, of Burlington, Vt., who built the Chicago & Northwestern in 1855, and a former Northern Pacific President. The Northern road will be pushed energetically. It is claimed that the lumber product of Northern Minnesota will be revolutionized. Mr. Canfield made the statement that more lumber would be made at Brainerd than on the Mississippi at the request of Ald. Marder. "Well," said the Mayor, "then it will depend on the way Marder votes when the Praeger business comes up again, whether this man is to be appointed or not."

"I was pretty angry at the treatment I had received, but I became more so when I saw a few moments later how the Mayor put his name to an application for Ald. Lyke presented to him, without waiting to see the applicant at all. It has come to this, that we Democrats can get nothing from the Mayor while he favors the Republicans at every chance he gets. But I am going to retaliate by moving to strike out the provision in the ordinance which makes his consent necessary to appointments by the heads of departments."

"The Mayor is carrying things with a pretty high hand," said Ald. Quinn, who had been listening to his colleague.

"He is," said Lawler. "Do you know that he had drawn Praeger's bond and issued the commission to him in very defiance of the action of the Council? I would not believe it at first, but I hear from Mr. Moody that the commission has been issued to Praeger, and that the Mayor has declared him to be qualified."

Ald. Lawler, as well as others, made the point that the Mayor should not have appointed Praeger without a petition. It is not unlikely that he will make a vigorous protest.

ARCHITECT HILL.

EX-CONGRESSMAN ALDRICH TELLS WHAT HE LEARNED OF HIS CASE AT WASHINGTON.

Ex-Congressman Aldrich returned from the East yesterday, where he had been on private business. On the return trip, however, he stopped at Washington, and a reporter last evening called upon him and asked about the reports to the effect that his visit had had some connection with the investigation into the conduct of Supervising-Architect Hill.

"I stopped in Washington," he said, "to look after some matters in connection with pensions —some cases I had not before had time to look after—and had no other business."

"Your visit, then, had nothing to do with the Hill investigation?"

"Nothing whatever."

"You heard of the investigation, of course?"

"Yes; it was being talked over, and some interest was taken in it."

"Any great fear of Chicagoans in connection with the erection of the Custom-House?"

"Yes; but all I know on the subject is from hearsay. I was told, for instance, that Messrs. Crane and Hale were, or would be, represented here when the question of the putting of the elevators into the building came up; that others would be there on the question of letting the stone contracts and the payment of the estimates on the work; and that some of our manufacturers, who thought they had been unfairly treated in the letting of the various contracts, would also be on hand."

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Lord Waldorf Lennox, of England, is at the Palmer House.

Ex-State-Treasurer Rutz, of Springfield, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. E. Breitung, of Negaunee, Mich., is at the Tremont.

The Rev. and Mrs. Charles F. Deems, of New York, are at the Leland.

Mr. James W. Sheahan was alive at midnight, but was very weak. He had not rallied in the least from the relapse of the night before.

Judge N. M. Hubbard, of Cedar Rapids, and Judges J. M. Butler and John F. Dye, of Indianapolis, are at the Grand Pacific.

Justice Woodman yesterday fined Isaac R. Solem, near the corner of Huron and Noble streets, $110 and Valentine Fyrsek, of No. 37 Teli place, $10 for violating the building ordinance.

Commissioner Wasserman is about to take the State agency for an Eastern grease factory, and as soon as his arrangements are perfected the jingle of beer-glasses will know him no more forever.

A. N. Boswell, Mayor of Toronto; John Small, M. P., of Toronto; and Senator Carvell, of Prince Edward's Island, were at the Grand Pacific yesterday, and left in the evening for Winnipeg.

Among the real-estate sales put on record yesterday was that of the lot on the east side of State street, 120 feet north of Peck court, which was sold by Thomas A. Biddle to Susan C. Clarke for $85,000.

The lead-pipe manufacturers of the United States met yesterday at the Tremont. A general interchange of opinion on the condition of the trade took place, but no definit action was taken.

The West Side saloonkeepers met yesterday and elected the following officers: President, William Rust; Vice-President, Carl Walter; Secretary, Thomas Greif; Treasurer, Jacob Castel; Financial Secretary, William Roppruchi.

The J. F. Stevens who was shot at Waverly, Ia., Tuesday, by Mrs. Emma Cronan, was an operator in the Chicago fire-alarm office for thirteen years. He was an expert in his business, and was well known throughout the West.

M. F. Bassett, M. D., a physician and prominent Professor at the Medical College in Quincy, was united in marriage in this city yesterday to Mrs. N. E. Sheffield by the Rev. Dr. Hartzell, of the Diocese of Western New York.

Charles G. Bennett, one of the alleged manipulators of the "Fund W" swindle, didn't have a hearing before United States Commissioner as anticipated yesterday, the prosecution not being ready. The case went over until 2 p. m. the 15th.

A meeting of the Chicago Alumni of Cornell University was held last evening at Unity Building relative to the election of an alumni trustee. No action was taken, and another meeting will be held at the same place Saturday at 5 o'clock.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 71 degrees; 10 a. m., 75; 12 m., 77; 3 p. m., 80; 6 p. m., 80; 8 p. m., 72. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.43; 3 p. m., 29.42.

Mr. John Hamilton, Superintendent of Agencies of the foreign banking house, the American Exchange in Europe (limited), of London, Paris, and New York, is at the Tremont. Mr. Hamilton is here forming further banking connections for his house.

A meeting of the creditors of Handy, Richardson & Co. is called for July 1. Mr. Richardson has not been seen in this city since his departure. Mr. Handy, who has faced the battle, lost everything, and is now working on a salary for a Board of Trade firm.

James Walsh, residing at No. 269 North Sangamon street, during a fit of temporary insanity, cut his throat with a knife about 6 o'clock last night. He severed his jugular vein and died instantly. Walsh was of Irish parentage, single, and about 36 years of age.

The wood-pump manufacturers of the United States met yesterday at the Clifton House. It was decided not to interfere with existing prices, discounts, or time of payment. The business is now done on ninety days' time, with a reduction of 5 per cent for cash.

About twenty ladies attended the weekly meeting of the Flower Mission at the Athenæum yesterday, and spent several hours in making bouquets. Over 300 were sent to the County Hospital, fifty to St. Louis, and a large quanity of loose flowers to the Newsboys' Home.

John Hull, the private watchman who shot himself in the breast at No. 58 South Halsted street Tuesday night, died yesterday morning. An inquest was held, the jury finding that the man had committed suicide while suffering from a fit of despondency brought on by long sickness.

The leading insurance firms, all members of the Underwriters' Exchange, appreciating the services of their employés for the busy season just passed, will close their offices Saturday at 3 o'clock during the summer months, thus setting a good example to business-men generally.

Sara Weise, who lives at No. 236 Michigan street, was run over about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon by one of Meyers' planing-mill teams at the corner of Cass and Michigan streets. Her right leg was badly bruised above the knee, and she was otherwise injured. The driver whipped up his horses and eluded arrest.

The works of the Chicago artists that have been on exhibition for the last few days were offered at public sale yesterday afternoon and evening at O'Brien's gallery. The bidding was lively and ambitious, and the pictures brought fair prices. The sale will continue today and tomorrow, afternoon and evening.

George King was identified before Justice Woodman yesterday as the man who broke into D. P. Wright's residence, No. 45 Honoré street, Sunday night, and stole a gold watch, some money, and clothing. King, who had a revolver and some burglar's tools in his possession when arrested, was held to the Criminal Court in $1,000 bail.

A Washington paper states that at a meeting of the special board to examine candidates for appointment as assistant surgeons in the marine hospital service five persons were examined, of whom Arthur D. Bevan, of this city, passed at the head of the list, and will consequently be appointed to the one vacancy which is to be filled.

William Aldrich, a patternmaker about 59 years of age, residing at No. 92 North Franklin street, who was run over on Rush street, between Illinois and Michigan streets, Monday evening, by one of Rand, McNally & Co.'s delivery wagons, died about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The driver, Joseph G. Cook, was arrested last night.

The cigarmakers held their regular semi-monthly business meeting at Kiare's Hall last night. Among other business transacted was the nomination of officers for the year. The election will take place at the next meeting. The Executive Committee reported that the union was in an excellent condition every way, and that all its resident members are at work.

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes met yesterday and agreed upon a list of names to put into the box for jury-service from the First and Second Wards. They excluded all barkeepers and clerks as far as they knew, and confined the list as near as possible to persons whose names could be found in the directory, and who were known to be engaged in business for themselves.

Mayor Harrison was an interested spectator at Barnum's circus yesterday afternoon. "I regard a well-managed exhibition of this kind as a great educator," said he. "It shows the children the possibilities of achievement in physical culture, besides giving them correct ideas of the productions of the animal kingdom. Just look at that elephant sitting in a chair." And the Mayor laughed.

Among the recent West Side burglaries not reported by the police was one that occurred Monday night at a saloon and boarding-house kept by Owen Coyne, at No. 73 West Madison street. The burglars climbed over a transom and got away with a quantity of money, some jewelry, and a lot of clothing. Several similar pieces of work are said to have occurred recently in the same neighborhood, resulting in no arrests.

A young man named Schaffer, hailing from Wheaton, Ill., while at the circus last night felt a 4 dden pull at his watch-chain, and upon looking down saw a man's hand grasping the watch being withdrawn. He seized the fellow and turned him over to Officer Bonan, who took him to the Central Station. While sitting with the officer in the detective's office on the second floor at the Central Station, the prisoner, whose name is Louis Fish, suddenly jumped from the chair in which he had been quietly sitting and leaped through the open window looking upon Quincy street. Catching the arm of a telegraph pole he swung for an instant and then dropped. Before the officers could comprehend what had happened he had picked himself up and darted away. Sergt. Thomas Kearns followed and captured him at the corner of Van Buren street and Fifth avenue after a sharp struggle. He was taken back to the Central Station, an offer from him to blow his brains out if some one would furnish a revolver declined, and he was put in a cell, where he passed the time yelling and bewailing his unhappy lot.

The new infirmary at Jefferson is in process of being occupied. The officers moved in yesterday, and the unfortunate inmates of the old poor-house will be moved from day to day as the building is prepared for them. It has not yet been determined what use will be made of and old building, but it is barely possible that it may be utilized as a workshop in the effort to make the pauper poor partially self-sustaining.

The North Side Street-Railway Company, posted a notice yesterday to the effect that after Sunday the wages of the conductors and drivers would be raised 25 cents a day. This announcement was very gratifying to the men, who had not asked for a raise, and will serve to add to the pleasant feelings which have long existed between the company and the men in its employ. The conductors and drivers in that division are still paid by the day, and not by the hour, as is the case with the other companies.

"I wonder what has become of the new morgue that we heard so much about here a little while ago?" said a police-patrol officer to a TRIBUNE reporter last evening. "As warm weather has come on, that place down at Elton's has grown daily worse, until it is simply horrible. There are no means employed there to preserve the bodies, which ought to have extra attention this weather. I heard plans had been drawn and a site chosen for the new morgue; but that was last fall, and I have heard no more since then."

The Chicago South-Branch Dock Company held its annual meeting yesterday, and elected the following Directors: R. B. Mason, R. B. Field, W. S. Sampson Jr., F. C. Roelker, and Jacob Beidler. President Mason stated in his report that the proposition of other parties to build extensive docks at South Chicago had fallen through, and that the demand upon the company for dockage had never been so great as during the last year. The stockholders present had no faith in the idea that the location of the principal city docks would be changed.

The will of Mrs. Marion Munger, deceased, was filed in the Probate Court yesterday, and letters were issued to Albert A. Munger, under bond for $300,000. The instrument bears date of July 1, 1883, and gives to Albert A. Munger her homestead, and appurtenances; to her sister, Mrs. Margaret McKay, $10,000; to Lucy Munger Auger, or her heirs, $5,000; to the North Presbyterian Church, anything that the organization owed her at her decease; and to her son, Albert, the residue of the estate, including the Metropolitan Block, corner of La Salle and Randolph streets. The estate is valued at about $150,000, and consists largely of real estate, the most of which is located in the city and county.

An execution was placed in the hands of the Sheriff yesterday for $1,515 against Albert Hankins to satisfy a judgment in favor of Fred S. James, the insurance man, issued by the Circuit Court. Some time ago a clerk in the employ of James was seduced into the Hankins' graming-house and lost there a lot of money stolen from his employer. The thefts were discovered, the clerk confessed, the gambler was sued, and the judgment recovered which it is now sought to collect. The gambler is allowed by the city authorities to do a good business, and there seems to be no reason why the money cannot be collected.

Complaint has been made to the Illinois Humane Society that one J. C. Pyle, a butcher at No. 701 West Madison street, had confined a sick horse in a yard near No. 776 Page avenue, which was unable to rise and had been without food for several days. Officers Dudley and Mitchell of the society immediately investigated the case and found the horse in the following helpless, with nothing to eat except what the humane neighbors had given it. Pyle was taken to the Despiaines Street Station and locked up for cruelty, and Justice Woodman, after hearing the testimony, fined him $10 and costs, which he paid. One of the officers shot the horse at the request of the owner.

When Lizzie McDonald, one of the principal witness s for the State in the Kellogg-Vannorum abortion cases, was found a few days ago by the police, she refused to tell what inducements had been offered to persuade her to leave the city, or whether she had been spirited away. But yesterday afternoon Lizzie said that the wife of Dr. Kellogg had given her a ticket and $28 in money, and sent her to Ada, Mich., to live with Mrs. Kellogg's sister. After Dr. Kellogg's death Mrs. Kellogg sent her ord that she might return, as she did. Carrie Parker, another witness who was with Lizzie McDonald when Mrs. Kellogg was "fixing" things, was sent off in another direction, Lizzie says she does not know whither

At an adjourned meeting of the Vestry of Christ's Reformed Episcopal Church held last evening, plans for adding about $20,000 in improvements to the church building were agreed upon. The plans contemplate the putting in of a new front surmounted by an elaborate tower, the putting on of a new roof, and the entire rearrangement of the interior, with the special view of increasing the pew room and improving the acoustics of the church. The method of raising the necessary money for the work has not yet been fully determined, but it is thought that there will not be a great deal of trouble on that score, and the improvements agreed upon will be commenced at an early day.

The vinegar manufacturers continued their session yesterday at the Grand Pacific. The action of Tuesday, which resulted in the formation of the National Vinegar Manufacturers' Association, was ratified. In reference to the matter of adopting a fixed schedule of price, although all the members present were heartily in favor of it, yet it was deemed advisable to appoint a committee to wait upon certain manufacturers who were not represented at the meeting and ascertain their position upon this question. The meeting adjourned to meet in Chicago the first Tuesday in next December. After adjournment the members were driven as the guests of Mr. Prussing to his vinegar works and to other points of interest in the city.

Tuesday afternoon Deputy-Sheriff Nickerson served an execution upon the proprietors of the Merchants' Hotel, corner of Clark and Lake streets. The judgment upon which the execution was based amounted to $215.50, and was in favor of James G. Kerr, to whom the proprietors, Messrs. Frank B. Teackey and William H. Dunn, owe some money. Nickerson made the levy on part of the furniture, which was put in charge of two custodians. It is understood that most of the property in the hotel is mortgaged, and the proprietors have given notice to their boarders that they intend to close up. This hotel used to be patronized by a number of the cheaper theatrical people, but recently a rival hotel near by has taken this trade and forced the Merchants' to succumb.

The Master Plumbers yesterday elected the following delegates to the National Convention of Master Plumbers to be held in New York City, June 27: Andrew Young, T. C. Boyd, A. W. Murray, J. J. Wade, Martin Moylan; alternates, Robert Griffiths, J. S. Bassett, J. McGinley, J. J. Hamblin, W. B. Oliphant. Officers for the Master Plumber's Association, of Chicago, were also elected as follows: President, A. Young; First Vice-President, T. C. Boyd; Second Vice-President, J. J. Wade; Third Vice-President, P. Nacy; Fourth Vice-President, E. Baggott; Fifth Vice-President, J. S. Bassett; Treasurer, J. Sanders; Recording Secretary, A. W. Murray; Corresponding Secretary, Martin Moylan; Financial Secretary, James McGinley; Sergeant-at-Arms, Thomas Kelley.

The County Commissioners have already commenced to anticipate the election of Wardens and other county officers, which must occur prior to the 1st of September. They are divided, however, not only politically, but in every other way, and those who pretend to know are saying that owing to the uncertainty of the votes of Commissioners McClaughrey and Albright it will be impossible to draw party lines. The prospects are, therefore, that a combination will be made between four Democrats and as many Republicans, and that they will parcel out the offices as they may be able to agree. This is giving the expectants considerable uneasiness. The principal fight, it is thought, will be on Warden Dixon and County-Agent McGrath, it being conceded that the Germans will take care of County-Physician Bluthardt, and that Dr. Spray and Warden Pfau have enough pledges in advance to protect themselves.

Yesterday afternoon at about 5 o'clock the driver of grip-car No. 637 ran his train into a large stone which had been left near the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Cottage Grove avenue. When the collision occurred the driver was sitting sideways on the partition to the right of his lever and was chatting with conductor No. 46. The "gripper" struck the bowlder with such force as to smash the forward part of the car, and throw the car violently from the track. Upon the iron armature at one corner of the car—and used as a brace for the upright part and the roof—some one had left a large horseshoe. The shock dislodged the horseshoe, and one of the nails left in the shoe was driven through a passenger's hat, inflicting a painful wound. If the "grip-driver" had been attending to his business he would have seen the stone which derailed the car, and no trouble would have occurred.

The Western Wrapping-Paper Manufacturers' Association met yesterday at the Tremont House. Forty-nine firms from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa Kansas, and Nebraska were represented. The object of the meeting was to consider the depression in prices arising from the over-production of paper. To check this excessive production the mills stopped running one week in May, but this was not found to be sufficient, for sixty-nine mills, running twenty-two days in May, turned out 8,000,000 pounds of paper, while eighty mills in April, running full time, turned out only 10,000,000 pounds. In view of the fact that several firms had joined the association with the understanding that a suspension of not to exceed one week in a month would be required, a resolution was adopted instructing the Executive Committee to order the mills to shut down the first week in July and August, and the first two weeks in July and August if general consent could be obtained. Mr. Rhodes moved that if universal consent be not obtained that the shut-down include the first week in September, which was adopted.

NO WONDER HE DIED.

Early yesterday morning the body of a drowned man, evidently a suicide, was found in the lake at the northwest corner of Garfield Park. The body was removed to the morgue. It is that of a man about 35 years old, tolerably well dressed. In the pockets were found six cents in change, an original poem, and a note dated June 5, which reads as follows: "Whoever finds me, please notify S. P. Warner, of Austin." The note is signed S. D. Frith. The poem is dedicated to "The Girl of the West," and those who perused it were not surprised to learn that the author had committed suicide. The following is the first stanza, but the others are too effusive for publication:

"Ye may talk if you please of the brown Portuguese,
But when I'm over yonder
You nothing will meet half so lovely and sweet
As the girl here at home."

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

Tuesday night Hugh Reilly, a young man living at No. 77 North Green street, was walking along Halsted street, near Fulton, when he was set upon from some reason by three youthful hoodlums, one of whom struck him with a rock. Reilly defended himself as well as he could, but finally fled to Harris' saloon at the corner of Morgan and Hubbard streets. His assailants pursued him to that place, and there one of them stabbed him the left side between the ribs, running away immediately after. Reilly walked to his home, and it was first supposed that the wound he had received was not serious. Yesterday morning, however, the physician in charge reported at the Desplaines Street Station that his patient was in a critical condition. Two detectives were accordingly detailed to find the trio who assaulted Reilly. The latter does not know their names, but says he can identify them if they are captured.

NO FOUNDLINGS NEED APPLY.

The Directors of the Home for the Friendless held their monthly meeting at the Tremont House yesterday morning. The Superintendent's report for May showed that 81 adults and 57 children had been admitted during May, and that 66 adults and 39 children were dismissed, while 15 have since been sent to homes and 11 to hospitals. There were 5 deaths. Col. Hammond, who stated that over 90 per cent of the foundlings admitted died, offered these resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Chicago Home of the Friendless is not an institution which should have care of foundlings, and is not prepared for them except when accompanied by the mothers, in which cases the home will welcome them with open doors.

Resolved, That these unfortunate waifs are a charge upon the county authorities, and should be provided for by a well-organized foundlings' hospital.

Resolved, That we respectfully call the attention of the county authorities to this subject and urge its importance on their immediate attention, and urge, in the name of humanity and in the honor of our Christian civilization, the establishment of a foundlings' hospital, with all suitable appliances.

THE UNDERGROUND CONDUIT.

Some attention was attracted yesterday to the work on La Salle street of laying the conduit of the Chicago Underground Electric Company. The conduit has been laid from Thirty-ninth to Twenty-third street, and experiments on the wires strung over that distance have been described in the TRIBUNE. Yesterday and the day before the pavement on La Salle street, extending from Madison beyond Washington street, was torn up on the west side of the thoroughfare, and people watched with a great deal of interest the work of laying a conduit designed by the proprietors to convey "sounds, signals, and light." In other words, the conduit is to be used for electric-light purposes as well as for telephone and telegraph service. The engineer in charge of the construction of the conduit are unable to tell when the work will be completed, but are satisfied with the progress thus far made. At short distances "man-holes" are constructed with a view to harn that the author had committed suicide. care, so that the trouble of inserting as well as of repairing wires will be rendered comparatively slight. Today or tomorrow the work of digging the trenches from La Salle street south on Madison street will be commenced.

DEDUCTIONS IN HOG SHIPMENTS.

A TRIBUNE reporter called on P. D. Armour yesterday and showed him a telegram to the effect that a bill had been passed at Springfield to "prevent impositions being practiced upon shippers of hogs." The bill makes it unlawful for the purchaser or his agent at any stock-yard to exact any deduction from the price or weight of any hogs on the pretense that they are piggy sows, boars, or stags after they have been bargained for and weighed.

"The bill," said Mr. Armour, "has only passed the House, and if it goes through the Senate it will be more injurious to the packers than to the packers. What is really wanted, and what we would like to see passed, is a bill making it a criminal offense for shippers to send piggy sows to the market. We deduce forty pounds from such sows, but even after making such a deduction we do not want to receive them."

Mr. Armour explained that a bill prohibiting deductions from being made would lead to a series of complications. No law could compel the packers to receive piggy sows, and a system of discrimination would be rendered necessary, involving considerable confusion as well as expense to the shippers.

MOCK-AUCTION SHOPS.

The influx of strangers to attend the railway exposition and the circus has given a sort of a boom to the mock-auction shops, a number of which are being run under the very noses of the police, who know the places to be masks for the most brazen robbery. The proprietors of the shops at No. 110 Clark street and No. 300 State street have both been under arrest during the last month on complaint of strangers who have been roped-in and robbed by the clarion-voiced auctioneer and his rung of "shillers." This was no forcible interference with the rebuking, however, for both places were running again within two or three days. Both were running with doors wide open, and the gas of unwashed, spurious bidders clustered about the auctioneer, who sells a brass watch to the unsuspecting purchaser for a sum sufficient to buy a bushel of the fraudulent timepieces. Often the stranger, who looks upon the place as a bona-fide auction establishment, is induced to buy a watch that he may after his purchase is made. If he manifests a desire to complain he is either frightened out of his intention or advised to be quiet by one of the gang who shows a star and represents himself to be a police officer. In either case the victim goes out minus his cash and satisfaction. It is strange that any one can be taken in by these frauds, but the fact that they keep on running is evidence that they do some business. It is stranger still that the Mayor will not revoke the licenses of the places. A word from him to the police would close them for good.

THE WASHINGTONIAN HOME.

The bill pending in the Legislature limiting the Washingtonian Home to $30,000 of the receipts from saloon licenses is not looked upon with favor by the city authorities, who think the amount is entirely too large. The collections last year from this source were $195,000, and the Home, under the present law, received 10 per cent, or $19,500. Now that the fee has been doubled, assuming that only 3,000 of the 3,800 existing saloons are licensed next year, the Home would get $30,000. And it was for the purpose of saving $10,000 to the city, that the measure referred to was introduced. Controller Gurney, while believing the institution a good one, doesn't think it is entitled to any of the city's money, since the Home gives no equivalent. And Mayor Harrison is of the same opinion.

"I think $20,000 is entirely too much," said the Mayor yesterday. "The Washingtonian Home, which is run as a close corporation, is not as deserving as other charities, and if the money is to be given away it ought to go to them and not to it. While $30,000 is not as much as 10 per cent of the whole amount collected, it is too large a sum to pay for practically nothing. The Home ought to be supported by private subscriptions and not by the public, because it is no benefit to the city. Some people who are benefited go there voluntarily, and they pay for treatment and care. The Justices of the Peace don't send more than six or seven persons a year to the institution, and if the patients are able they have to pay their board. Why should the city pay $20,000 a year for no benefit? If the institution could be forced to take a stated number of charity patients every month it would not be so bad."

DRAMATIC, BUT DOUBTFUL.

A story which, if true, would be startling, and which is interesting whether true or false, comes from the Town of Lake View. It runs as follows: A few days ago a gentleman residing in that town drew $300 from a bank in the city with which to meet an obligation, and took it home with him. Before he had an opportunity to disburse it he was called from home to remain over night. His wife was rendered quite nervous by the knowledge that such a sum of money was in the house and objected to being left alone. It was suggested that a male relative should be asked to act as guard for the night, but at length it was decided that if the services of a huge Newfoundland dog, the property of the landlord, who lived on the upper floor of the same house, could be secured the wife would consent to her husband's absence. The landlord consented to loan the dog after being informed of the situation, but was particular to caution the lady that, in the event of any burglar entering the house during the night, she must remain perfectly quiet and let the dog attend to the business in hand. The husband went away. Sure enough, during the night the wife was awakened by the presence of a masked burglar in her room. Remembering the landlord's injunction, she remained quiet, and was rewarded by seeing the faithful dog spring upon and throttle the intruder. After a terrible struggle the dog was victorious, and the man lay unconscious on the floor. Reinforcing herself that he was helpless the lady arose and struck a light, and was horrified to discover that he was the landlord and the owner of the dog that had protected her. In the darkness and under the mask the animal had not recognized his master. The landlord died Monday night, as the story goes.

LONDON AND CHICAGO.

THE DIFFERENCE IN THE WAYS OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THEIR FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

It would be difficult to find a more violent contrast than exists between the methods in vogue in the Fire Departments of London and Chicago. Much has been said and written upon this subject, but a few nights ago a TRIBUNE reporter chanced to run across an acquaintance who had something to say on this very point, and what he said may not prove uninteresting.

"Few things," said he, "have interested me more than fire matters. As a Chicagoan I am proud of our department, and was pretty well posted in regard to it when I went to Europe last fall. Naturally Capt. Shaw's brigade had attractions for me, and I looked into his methods to a considerable extent. I don't think I could tell you the difference between his department and ours better than to describe two scenes. One of them is located in London, the other here.

"Near the American Exchange, at the corner of the Strand and Adelaide street, where two-thirds of the Americans in London rendezvous, is the Chandos-street station of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade. Here are located a manual engine and a steamer and twelve or fourteen firemen. One day I chanced to be passing the brigade-station when a young fellow, all excitement and perspiration, rushed up from the direction of Drury Lane and breathlessly shouted: 'Urry up 'ere! There's a fire just breakin' hout in Drury Lane. Look sharp, now!' The engineer, who was in charge of the place turned to a group of firemen and said: 'Arry, put on your 'elmet and go see wot it is.' 'Arry proceeded to don the brigade tunic and the 'elmet and started off on a run in the direction of Drury Lane. He was gone perhaps ten minutes. When he hove in sight again he had his 'elmet in his hand, the perspiration rolled from his flaming brow, and he was puffing like a locomotive.

"'Come along,' he managed to articulate: 'it's a sure-enough fire.' The engineer deliberately ordered the manual to be hitched up, and while one man went around the corner to get the horses two others put the pole in place and the rest of the men put on their tunics and 'elmets. When the team was hitched up they pulled out and rattled away over the pavement to Drury Lane. Do you know what happened then? Not? Well, they got to Drury Lane, found that the fire had spread from an upper floor where it had started to a paint-shop on the first floor and the whole building was booming. Their manual was of no use under the circumstances, and they rattled back to the station after the steamer. When they returned with their steamer the fire had consumed the interior of the building and its contents and there was no use for the engine. So they quietly returned to their quarters. That," said the young man, "is the way they work on a 'still' alarm in London. Now let me tell you what I saw here. A few nights after I got home I dropped down to the quarters of engine company No. 10, on Pacific avenue, near Harrison street. Capt. Berg is an old friend of mine. I used to know him when he was with No. 11, on the North Side, and a nice fellow he is too. Well, the Captain and I were talking of this very thing, and I had just told him about that 'still' to one of Capt. Shaw's companies, when there was a sound of rapid footsteps, and the next moment a boy with a frightened face burst in through the door. 'Say, Captain, dere's a fire in a house over here on Sherman street, near Polk, and——' He got no further. The Captain reached his instruments in a bound and pressed a button. There was the rattle of an electric gong, a scrambling over head, and, as the doors of the stalls swung open and the horses galloped to their places, eight half-dressed forms shot from the upper floor to where the apparatus stood, and darted in and out around the pawing animals. 'Sherman and Polk!' yelled the Captain; the men mounted to their places, the noble horses bent their backs until the muscles stood out like whipcords, and with a clang of the gongs, the sharp cracking of the whips, and the eager cries of the men urging on their horses, the bright apparatus rolled out into the street and went tearing toward the south, leaving a long streamer of smoke and a bright trail of sparks behind. I tell you what it makes a fellow's blood jump to witness something like that. I followed along over to where the fire had been and found the boys reeling up their hose. The small chemicals with which truck No. 1 is furnished had been sufficient to extinguish the blaze. Truck No. 1, by the way, accompanies No. 10 on still alarms. By the gods, I would like to have some of those English brigademen see something like that. It would open their eyes. They'll never believe anything they can't see. And until they witness an American company getting out on an alarm they'll continue to think with the engineer in charge of the Chandos Street Station that the London brigade is the best in the world."

PORTER'S PIQUE.

HE THINKS DR. RIGHTER HAS DONE THINGS HE OUGHT NOT TO HAVE DONE.

Charges of a peculiar nature have been made during the last few days against Dr. E. D. Righter, whose office is at No. 3100 State street. That the Doctor has been badly treated in the matter, however, and that the charges will never be sustained, there seems little doubt in the minds of those who have inquired into the case. Among the patients lately attended by Dr. Righter was Mrs. Caroline D. Porter, the wife of an electrician at No. 3108 State street. The couple, who are quite young, live on the third floor at the number named, and Dr. Righter boards with a family on the floor below. Decoration-Day he called on Mrs. Porter, who was alone at the time, and while he was there the lady's husband came in. He found the do or locked, but his wife opened it for him at once and he saw nothing further to arouse his suspicions. The Doctor left a few moments later and has not called there since.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Porter and his wife made a complaint before Justice Lyon charging Dr. Righter with having outraged the lady's person Decoration-Day. The Justice, though, after hearing Mrs. Porter's story, refused to issue the warrant.

To get Mrs. Porter's story a TRIBUNE reporter called on her last evening. She expressed a desire to have the whole matter kept from the public, but consented to answer a few pertinent questions.

"Why have you waited a week before trying to get a warrant?" the reporter asked.

"I was afraid to let my husband hear of it."

"When did you tell him?"

"Sunday."

"Did you scream for assistance?"

"No; I was too much frightened."

"Did you send for the doctor that day?"

"No; he came of his own accord and locked the door himself. He has been attending me right along."

Dr. Righter was also visited. He had already heard of the attempt to have him arrested, and was very emphatic in denouncing the story as false, although at a loss to divine the object of the Porters. He said that Mrs. Porter sent for him about 2 o'clock in the afternoon Decoration-Day. He made a short professional visit, and while in the room with his patient her husband arrived. The latter saw nothing out of the way, and greeted the Doctor cordially. That night, as the Doctor's story goes, ugly rumors concerning himself and Mrs. Porter began to circulate, and he heard that her husband had threatened to shoot him. The next morning Porter sent for the Doctor and apologized for having paid any attention to the rumors—he had become convinced that everything was as it should be. The Doctor did not see Porter again till yesterday morning, when the latter greeted him with, "If ever you ever cross my path I'll shoot you!" The Doctor replied: "Well, I'm across your path now—shoot or shut up. I'm tired of this nonsense." Porter did not shoot, and it is doubtful if any Justice can be found who will issue a warrant against the Doctor.

LEAGUE OF THE CROSS.

A LARGE MEETING ON THE WEST SIDE—THE OBJECTS SET FORTH AND PROGRESS REPORTED.

Last evening a very largely-attended meeting of the American League of the Cross was held in the Holy Family school-house, corner of West Eleventh and May streets. The audience consisted of boys, young and old men, and the utmost enthusiasm was manifested. The venerable Father Hayes called the meeting to order, and Mr. W. J. Onahan was chosen to preside. He referred briefly to the evils of intemperance. All they had to do was but to look at the columns of the daily newspapers to see the results of the excessive use of intoxicating liquors. They could see them in the police courts, in the criminal courts, and in the penitentiary. Two-thirds of those in the bridewell were brought there by drink. It was, therefore, but natural that they should oppose the use of intoxicating fluids. It was no wonder, then, that this league should be organized. It was neither political nor opposed to any of the existing total abstinence societies. These societies deserved the highest praise. He spoke of the unhappy facts that so many of the Irish people were addicted to drink. The character of the Irish people was such that after they came to this country they could attain any position they desired if they would only keep sober. It was unhappily a fact that the excessive use of liquor retarded their rise in the large cities. He only advocated the League of the Cross because he wanted to see people whom he loved elevated. The league deserved the cooperation and aid of every Catholic in Chicago. The object of the league was not new. It was started by Cardinal Manning in London, and had spread throughout England. He pledged the zeal and industry of Father Hayes, their fatherly director in this magnificent work.

He wanted each one present to become a crusader in this cause of temperance. There was too much misguided enthusiasm in the temperance cause sometimes, which only resulted in disaster. There must be reason and method in every work. They should work among their neighbors and friends.

The Rev. Father Kiesella spoke of the work of the demon of drink. This League of the Cross, which had grown so enormously in a few months, he was sure was having a good influence in the parish. If they could call together the wives and mothers of those who had joined the league and get their stories they would have a sensation for the newspapers. The Irishman's love of company was to a great extent the cause of his drinking. When one Irishman got drunk he made more noise than fifty of any other nationality, and that was put down against the people. When an Irishman drank whisky it tinried him to the tips of his fingers.

Father Hayes now had 320 names of total abstainers on his books, and more than 2,700 who had signed the pledge not to enter drinking-saloons, or places where liquors are sold for one year.

The Rev. Father Finnegan, Director of the Young Men's Temperance Sodality, was introduced. He is well known as an active and successful temperance worker among the Irish people in Chicago. They had heard, he said, of the benefits to be derived from temperance and total abstinence. There was a class of men who, if they wanted to be sober, they must sign the pledge for safety's sake. There was another class who simply took the pledge for example, and who were not afraid to make this pledge for the sake of those whom they loved. There was still another class who did not need to sign the total abstinence pledge either for themselves or their families, but they saw the evil of intemperance, and for these the pledge had been organized. These men were ready to make the sacrifice in signing the pledge that others might be saved. In the Holy Family Parish there were more than 600 total abstainers, most of whom he knew did not need the influence of the pledge, but who signed the pledge as a sacrifice to God that other men might follow their example.

The Rev. Father Hayes, the Director of the league, said he could name one of the signers of the pledge of the league whom he met how he felt since he signed. He said that his soul was safe, his head was clearer, his heart was lighter, and his purse was heavier. None knew better than he the pressing evils of intemperance. They who had the secrets of the heart, now hidden in their own, could tell the story, and also tell them of the blessings to be obtained from temperance. What men wanted who were intemperate was sympathy, and not to be scolded and chided.

The next meeting of the league will be held the first Wednesday evening in September.

Mr. Onahan spoke of the work in favor of the city had done in the cause of temperance, and especially in this particular work, for which they felt very grateful.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

APPROACHING APPOINTMENT OF NEW MEMBERS—SUPERINTENDENT HOWLAND'S POSITION.

The terms of five members of the Board of Education expire towards the end of the month, and Mayor Harrison will have an opportunity to nominate their successors. The retiring members are M. J. Dunne, P. A. Hoyne, E. G. Keith, Dr. Burroughs, and F. A. E. Maas. It is understood that neither Mr. Keith nor Mr. Maas will accept reappointment under any circumstances. Mr. Keith tendered his resignation some time ago, and only withdrew it at the urgent request of the Mayor that he should at least serve out his term. Mr. Maas has informed the Mayor that he will not serve again. Mr. Hoyne thinks that, having given nine years' service to the city as a member of the board, he ought to be relieved, but it is thought that he will serve if reappointed. Dr. Burroughs is also mentioned in connection with the position of Assistant Superintendent of Schools, and, of course, if elected to that office, he cannot serve as a member of the board. Mr. Dunne, it is understood, will be reappointed, and will serve in connection with the vacancies the following have been mentioned as candidates: Leander Stone, of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, who served as a member of the board before; James H. Doolittle Jr.; Dr. Guerin, physician of the South Side; John H. Prentice, of the firm of Kellogg & Co.; E. O. Brown, a member of the Iroquois Club; Erskine M. Phelps, of the same organization; and Henry M. Shepherd. Mr. Adolph Schuyer, a dry-goods merchant on the West Side, is mentioned as the probable successor of Mr. Maas, and Frank Hoffman is also spoken of. Mr. J. Keane, of the Seventh Ward, is talked of for the position of Aldermen of that ward, and Lawrence M. Ennis has aspirations.

Mayor Harrison says that he will fight shy of lawyers and professional men when making the appointments. He has understood that the desires to appoint business-men, large taxpayers, who will interest themselves in the financial management of the schools. With regard to the officers of the board there will be no changes of any consequence this year. The last fight in the attempt to oust Mr. Howland originated with a few panicky Principals and High-School teachers who are now paid very high salaries which under the new regime they fear may be reduced. A member of the board said yesterday that Mr. Howland had given complete satisfaction. Under him everything was harmonious, every matter went smoothly. He had the confidence of the teachers, pupils, and parents. He was not in the least responsible for the alleged extravagance of the Board of Education. The members themselves were to blame entirely. This gentleman said that a change in the board membership would be a good thing, and he hoped that the Mayor would appoint no person who had many friends among the employés of the board. The teachers usually work on the sympathies of a board member, and the taxpayers suffer.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY IN THE MURPHY AND CRONIN MURDER TRIAL—OTHER CASES.

The last juror in the Murphy and Cronin murder trial was secured yesterday morning, and the case proceeded to trial. The prosecution produced Officer O'Toole, of the Town of Lake, who testified to the finding of the dead body of John Walsh in the rear of Murphy's lot, where a crowd of drunken men had been firing revolvers at a flock of ducks. Murphy lives at No. 543 Gordon street. Martain McElligott testified that he, Cronin, and John and William McGrath had been out drinking early on the morning of the 13th of March last, and when they came back to Murphy's house the witness suggested that Cronin should load his revolver, and they would see if they could kill any of the three ducks that were then in Murphy's yard. They loaded the revolver and McElligott fired one shot, when Cronin took the revolver and fired two shots at the ducks. Welsh appeared near an outhouse, and Murphy told Cronin "to shoot the ——." Welsh turned toward his own house when a shot struck him and he fell. Cronin then hid the revolver in a flour-barrel, taking the chambers out, and when the weapon was shown him after his arrest he denied that he had owned it. William McGrath and John McGrath virtually substantiated the previous witness. The prosecution completed the examination of its witnesses. The defense will bring on its witnesses this morning, and the case will probably go to the jury this evening or tomorrow forenoon.

CONDON'S SENTENCE.

Judge Jameson yesterday morning sentenced Patrick Condon to ten years in the penitentiary. Condon was convicted of the murder of Peter Ward during the May term, and made a motion for a new trial, which motion was yesterday withdrawn, and the prisoner was sentenced. Ward was killed on Thirteenth street over a year ago, and Condon's crime was an atrocious one, whisky being at the bottom of it. He considered it wiser to take his present sentence than run the risk of

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ver and Precious Stones.

SALE OF FINE STOCK.

Prather & Smith's Short-Horn Herds at Springfield—The Late Judge Simpson's Thoroughbreds.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—Prather & Smith's herds of Short-Horn cattle were sold at the fair grounds this afternoon in the presence of a large crowd of bidders. The stock brought good prices, and in some instances the competition was exceedingly lively. Among the sales were the following: J. B. Wright, of Lincoln, Ill., Percy Ruse, $175. F. Rankin, of Biggsville, Ill., Lilly Dale 7th and bull calf, $220. A. R. Jones, Williamsville, Ill., 14th Queen of Riverdale, $375. W. Cummings & Son, of Buda, Ill., 15th Queen of Riverdale, $300. D. Smith, of Berlin, Ill., Lady Grace 3d, $225. C. Cappa, of Palmyra, Ill., Countess of Antrim, $225. F. Warkman, of Auburn, Ill., bull Israel Putnam, $200. B. Zepp, of Normal, Ill., bull Dixie, $125. W. P. Smith, of Lowder, Ill., Minerva 3d, $150. D. Rankin, of Briggsville, Ill., Katie Putnam, $225. J. D. Smith, of Berlin, Ill., cow Gulnare, $185. R. F. Fletcher, of Chatham, Ill., Amy 4th, $170. J. H. Jones, of Williamsville, Ill., Annie Queen 8th, $350, and Mary of Holmhurst, $110. J. D. Jennings, of Buda, Ill., Phyllips of Holmhurst, $175. S. Clair, of Ashland, Ill., Red Lord 8th, $170. H. S. Land, of Hawthorne, Ill., Earl of Portland, $135. J. G. Strawn, of Orleans, Ill., Sharon Geneva 3d, $175.

The largest price paid for any one animal was by C. C. Bleack & Sons, of Kewanee, Ill., for Nelly Bly, of Riverdale, $355. Missouri stock-raisers were extensive purchasers at the sale. John Morris, of Chillicothe, took the Molly Meadows 8th for $150 and Nelly Bly of Forest Hill for $280; and J. H. Lusk, of Batesville, getting Boston Belle 6th for $325, besides several calves at prices below $300. Indiana and Iowa parties were also among the bidders.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—Sixteen fine thoroughbred horses, the property of the late Judge Simpson, were sold today. The stables contained some of the best horses in the West. But few buyers were present, and prices ranged low. Five of the best horses were sold to the Hon. B. W. Hanmlen, of Helena, Mont. The highest price realized was $1,000 for a chestnut filly sired by imported Henley. The total amount realized from the sale was $4,360.

The Rest of An Infant.

John Kelley, Esq., Sheriff of Otsego County, New York, says that for years he had been a constant sufferer from rheumatism of the knee, and could not sleep. He applied St. Jacobs Oil, and that night he slept as peacefully as an infant. It cured him.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ROLL OF MONEY, BETWEEN Leo Pozzoni's store and 1536 Wabash-av., last week 4:30 Wednesday. If the finder will return the same a reward of $5 will be paid and no questions asked. E. E. LOCKE, 1536 Wabash-av.

LOST—IN PALMER HOUSE WATER-closet, a pair of spectacles; liberal reward given. Address C. W. PHILLIPS, Palmer House.

LOST—TRAVELING-BAG, BETWEEN C. & W.-st. depot, Tremont House, and Thirty-second-st. Liberal reward for its return to Tremont House or GEO. B. JOHNSON, 40 Dearborn-st.

LOST—A BROWN MILCH COW, LAST Saturday. A reward of $10 will be paid to the party who returns the same to the owner, 41 Twenty-fifth-st.

LOST—OR STRAYED—SOMEWHERE near Jackson and Paulina-sts., a Newfoundland dog, 6 months old, brass and leather collar. Party returning same to 467 West Jackson-st. will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—BETWEEN PALMER HOUSE and Indiana-av., a lady's black handkerchief. Return to L. T. STEWARD, 109 Wabash-av., and receive reward.

FINANCIAL.

A FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 95 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all kinds of loans. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmith's estate renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1855.

A. GOLDSMID'S (ESTABLISHED 1865) diamond brokerage and bullion and assay office, 92 Madison-st., next the old stand. Cash paid for old gold and silver, unfinished coins, precious stones, and valuables of every description.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos without removal. 113 East Madison and 151 South Clark-st., Room 19.

ANY AMOUNT ADVANCED ON FURniture, pianos, machinery, without removal; warehouse receipts and good securities; mortgages bought. Room 12 Andrews Building, 153 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates on all good securities. 95 Dearborn. Room 20.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, etc.; chattel mortgages bought. Room 40, 167 Dearborn-st.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, all watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Room 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1857.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on Chicago real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 100 Holland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MORTGAGES WANTED—
Money to loan (in large amounts) on first-class city property. No commissions charged. Apply to ADAM W. BROOKS, Room 8 Reaper Block.

TO LOAN—AT 6 PER CENT, WITH cut commission, sums of $2,000 and upwards on choice city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 8 Portland Block.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 91 East Randolph-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT on city property; cash to close immediately. C. VAN SCHAACK, 89 Dearborn-st.

$9,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT on good real-estate security. H. J. WALLINGFORD, 89 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING sidewalks, cellar floors, etc. J. B. BURLBUT, Manager, 116 Washington-st., Room 10.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE U. O. A. B. can come to the Times Building, Room 15, MATTHEW PETER KERRIGAN.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and leaky roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 31 and 33 West Washington.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS should not fail to see the Dudley Blind and shutter worker. Agents wanted. MATTESON & GARDner, 12 La Salle-st.

FURNISH YOUR OWN CLOTH AND we will cut, make, and trim overcoats, $8; coats, $6; vests, $2; pants, $3; first-class fit and good workmanship guaranteed. DAVIS BROS., merchant tailors, dealers in cloth, 151 West Randolph-st.

FOR RENT—NO. 2 TYPE-WRITER. Call or address Room 20 Grannis Building.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING confinement, pleasant and cheap, by Mrs. MILLER, midwife and doctress. 656 West Monroe-st.

REMOVAL—J. O. OSBORNE & SON, INsurance agents and brokers, have removed to 94 La Salle-st. Agents for the German Insurance & Savings Institution of Chicago, Ill.

STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Draw your dividends or loose them. Pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, made this 2nd day of March, 1883, in the case of Melville C. Fanes et al. vs. The State Savings Institution et al., it is hereby given that six dividends, amounting to four per cent of the claims against said Institution, have been declared in said cause, and all creditors who have drawn one or more, but not all of said six dividends, are required to draw the remaining dividends due on or before the 15th day of June, 1883. LUCIUS B. OTIS,
Receiver of The State Savings Institution.
Chicago, March 19, 1883. J. L. HIGH, Solicitor for Receiver.

INSTRUCTION.

CHICAGO SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, 97 Washington-st., Room 26. Day and evening classes. Typewriting without extra charge. Call or send for circular. HARRY F. LEE, Principal.

CHILDREN'S DRILL AND MUSICAL classes for vacation. Enroll at once. Ladies' and children's classes open daily at 30 Weber Music Hall. MISS M. A. WHITE.

MUNSON SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND—The Select. Type-writing without additional charge. Circulars sent when required. Suite 422 First National Building. MR. and MRS. J. S. HANNA.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—SAFES AT LOWEST ROCK bottom prices; we have just received a large supply of the celebrated Herring Steel, Jamb and Cincinnati Safes & Lock Co. safes, both fire and burglar, but little used. J. GREENHOOD & CO., 84 Monroe-st.

UPRIGHT SHOW-CASES, COUNTERS, tables, shelving, fine store and office fittings. Factory, D. M. SWINEY, 41 to 47 South Canal-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

$100,000 WORTH FURNITURE, carpets, stoves, and household goods at immense bargains; 2 per cent saved in buying your purchases from this stock. Do not miss this opportunity. Cash or easy payments to suit. We will ship to railroad farm within 600 miles to any purchaser. Write for particulars. Empire Furniture Co., 241 and 243 West Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—4 DOMESTIC SEWING-machines, $12 each; warranted perfect. Call room 34, Harvey's Theatre, lake elevator.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY DANIEL H. HALE & Co., Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.:
161 Michigan-av., vacant lot, 25x120.
276 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $4,000.
278 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $4,000.
280 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $4,000.
282 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $4,000.
18 Ogden-av., 3-story marble front, 18,500.
61 Elizabeth-st., 3-story marble front, $7,500.
232 Park-av., 2-story marble-front, with brick barn, $9,500.

FOR SALE—
IMPROVED AND VACANT CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY.
A large list of which we publish in the HOUSE AND LOT MONTHLY FOR JUNE. Call for copy or send your address. Mailed free.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. E. cor. Madison and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$40,000—10 NEW 2-STORY brick houses, in flats of 6 rooms on each floor; gas, water, and all modern improvements; will sell all or part; will take in part payment well-located lots within four miles of Court-House.
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
Room 17, 102 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS property, improved and unimproved, ranging in price from $5,000 to $400,000; parties or capitalists who wish to invest in such property can have full particulars by calling in the office of JACOB WEIL & CO., 135 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
WHY DON'T SOME ONE BUY THEM? THE TWO CHEAPEST LOTS ON THE SOUTH SIDE.
Michigan-av., east front, north of Thirty-ninth-st., lot 50x300 feet, for $140 per foot.
Thirty-ninth-st., south front, east of Grand-boulevard, lot 50x150 feet to 20-foot court, for $3,250.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY GEORGE M. BOGUE, Receiver of the Chicago Life-Insurance Company, 159 Dearborn-st., the following improved property:
28 Fortieth-st., 2-story and basement brick dwelling.
1341 Forty-first-st., 2-story brick dwelling.
2251 Cottage Grove-av., 2-story and basement brick dwelling.
GEORGE M. BOGUE,
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — $9,000, CALUMET-AV., Close to steam and cable cars, elegant marble front, every convenience, and including carpets, gas-fixtures, screens, good lot, and brick barn, etc. Owner leaving city and must sell. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$5,500, INDIANA-AV.—Stone-front residence, every convenience, complete order from cellar to roof. Offered as a big loss to close estate. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON STATE-ST., EAST front, near Polk, a first-class building; 25-foot lot. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 135 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—3324 INDIANA-AV., NEW house and barn at a bargain. DOUGLAS S. TAYLOR, 167 Dearborn-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Store front, 25 ft wide, north of Twentieth-st.; detached on both sides; $30,000; a bargain.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—IN MY BEAUTIFUL NEW block, two-story and basement 11-room octagon stone-front house and lot 242 West Jackson-boulevard, near Lincoln-st., $16,000; $7,000 cash, balance $1,000 yearly until paid, or $70 monthly.
These houses are well built by myself, with all modern improvements, and will bear close inspection; will rent for nearly that money.
IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — AT A BARGAIN — $700 will purchase lots on Lexington, Polk, Harvard, Taylor, Fillmore, and Grenshaw-sts.; the property lies between Ashland-av. and Center-av.; has city water and is well sewered; terms of sale, one-third cash, balance one and two years at 6 per cent interest. Inquire at 352 Western-av.

FOR SALE—106 AND 108 DE KALB-ST., new 2-story stone-front houses, every convenient; price $8,750 each; now rented for $420 per year; terms to suit. CAMPBELL, BROS., 157 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house; fine barn; West Side; choice location, and a bargain. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—GOOD 9-PAYING FLAT property (one or more) on the growing Van Buren-st., near Loomis. G. J. TITUS, 109 Loomis-st.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE LOTS; BEST bargains in market; easy terms. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—3-STORY BROWN-STONE house, east of State-st., south of Chicago-av.; all modern improvements. Price $16,000. Address B 46, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—147 LARRABEE-ST. $4,700. Rents for $600; terms reasonable. YOUNG, SCOTT & ADAMS, 71 South Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
LOTS IN THE NEW SUBDIVISION CORNER OF STATE AND FORTY-SEVENTH-STS.
Are now for sale by JACOB WEIL & CO., 135 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.
BUSINESS LOTS on State and Forty-seventh-sts.
RESIDENCE LOTS on Dearborn and Butterfield-sts., between Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth.
Frame buildings can be erected on this property, and sewer, gas, water, and sidewalks are already provided on all the streets. A station of the Rock Island Railroad adjoins the premises, and horse cars pass the property on State-st.
These lots will be sold cheap and on easy terms, as it is desired to close them out in ninety days.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
FROM $4,200 TO $4,000.
For the purpose of making quick sales we have made the above reduction in those beautiful frame houses on brick basements in Lake View, in an elegant location near the lake.
Houses contain eight rooms, bath room, hot and cold lake water, marble mantels, and grates.
Inside and outside blinds, covered double ornamental porch, etc.; lot 37x134 feet. Everything new, nice, and complete.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A CHANCE SELDOM OFfered to obtain such a home in the beautiful City of Wilkesboro, one hour's ride by rail; cheap fares, light taxes, and best of schools. A large brick house, 12 rooms, modern improvements, east and west front, overlooking the lake; about one acre land, gravel walks, pure water, 3-story brick barn and carriage house, etc., etc. For further particulars call upon or write to HISKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 45.

FOR SALE—FOR INVESTMENT AND subdivision 15 acres on Seventy-ninth-st. near new depot of Illinois Central Railroad; will sell in 5-acre blocks as one and want an offer. CHAS. C. AUSTIN, 125 Dearborn-st. N. B.—Would trade for other property.

FOR SALE—75 FEET ON DREXEL-boulevard, near Oakland-square, at $110 per foot. 25x125, Forty-first-st., near Langley-av., for $1,600. 200 feet, Lansley and Evans-avs., near Forty-third-st., for $25 per foot. R. F. HEAD,
Room 43 Major Block.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 125 La Salle-st., or No. 681 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—AT CHICAGO LAWN, COTtages on monthly payments; also lots, $10 down and $5 per month; $300 lots and 2 years' passes given to parties who build; good schools; fare 6 cents. JOHN F. EBERHART, 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON THE GRAND-boulevard near Forty-seventh-st. for $9,000. J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON, HOUSES and lots; good locations; terms to suit all classes. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—AT GENEVA LAKE, WIS., Elegant building site of 35¾ acres, with small cottage; 15 minutes' walk from the village; lake-front; private. STREET & CO., 117 La Salle-st., Room 3, or Rev. A. Piper, Racine, Wis.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A healthy location go to Normal Park, Englewood. This is the best suburban property, and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of
J. A. BARTLETT,
Room 21 Otis Block, No. 125 La Salle-st.,
or No. 681 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—ROGERS PARK AND South Evanston houses and lots; absolutely the best bargains in market. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—HIGHLAND Park property, improved and vacant. HAWKINS, 156 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW HOUSES and lots, near the lake; modern improvements; lake water; near factory; accessible by street and steam cars. F. L. BALDWIN, 82 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES UNIMPROVED farm land, near Sparta, Wis.; improved farms adjoining; this is good land, and will be sold for $5 per acre if taken at once. H. M. WALKER, 230 Madison.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—CHEAP—SUBurban residence; few acres; near small lake or river, on one of the railroads north or northwest out of Chicago; part cash, balance monthly. Address B 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A SMALL house in a good location for physician on South Side, between Thirty-first and Forty-second-sts. and State. Dining-room on the first floor. Not to exceed $7,500. Address P.-O. Box 628, Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—40 TO 80 ACRES WITHIN 15 miles, and 3 or 4 blocks from some good depot, for subdivision; not over $150 to $200 per acre. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

COAL MONOPOLY—PARTNER WANTed—$5,000 to $10,000. New enterprise here, but well established elsewhere. Will bear thorough investigation. Parties familiar with the coal business preferred. References exchanged. Address B 75, Tribune office.

PARTNERSHIP—REAL ESTATE—$500 will buy a reliable partnership; the partner is of 3½ years' experience in the city. Cause of dissolution, bad health. Call at 81 Clark-st., Room 20.

WANTED — A PARTNER IN THE brokerage commission business; one who is well acquainted in city and has some money to invest preferred. Address B 58, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—8-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling, Nos. 285 and 283 Indiana-av.; all modern improvements; will be put in perfect order. Inquire at Room A, southwest corner Clark and Adams-sts.

TO RENT—ELEGANT RESIDENCES, Lake Front, corner of Thirty-first-st., 2-story, attic, and sub-basement, with all modern improvements; ready for occupancy on July 1. ERNST HUSSINE, 10 Borden Block, northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETEly for housekeeping, whole or part of 3620 Vincennes-av.; this is an excellent chance for a first-class family. CHAS. C. AUSTIN, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3632 VERNON-AV., 2-STORY and basement brick in perfect order; only $45. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—NO. 2953 PRAIRIE-AV., 3-story and basement stone-front house of 13 rooms; newly papered, painted, calcimined, etc.; sewerage and plumbing warranted perfect. Will rent cheap to good party. Apply at Room 23, 55 Dearborn-st. GEO. NICHOLS.

TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR PART OF 1919 Wabash-av., 14 rooms; modern improvements; in good repair; can be changed to a business place and rented for a term of years. G. S. THOMAS, 146 La Salle-st., main floor.

TO RENT—FINE STONE FRONT, ALL modern improvements, in first-class order. No. 2949 Indiana-av. OWNER, Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3116 GROVELAND PARK-av., nice 8-room house convenient to steam and street cars. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—8 LANGLEY-TERRACE, A splendid two-story and basement marble front house of ten rooms, to be put in first-class order.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2939 INDIANA-AV., WITH or without furniture, first-class two-story and basement residence in perfect order, with dining-room and kitchen on the parlor floor; large lot, barn.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — $63 — NO. 37 TWENTY-first-st., 2-story and basement marble-front house containing 14 rooms, with all modern improvements.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 302 MICHIGAN-AV., 13 rooms, $125.
1830 Indiana-av., 10-room stone-front; $60.
3535 Vincennes-av., 12-room stone-front, $75.
J. C. VIERLING, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT new 2-story marble-front houses at 2104 Thirty-seventh-st.; all modern improvements; splendid location; rent cheap. Inquire of R. M. WALKER, 14 State-st., Partridges' dry-goods store. Apply in the afternoon.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL 2-STORY AND basement octagon stone-front house, with all modern improvements, in very new block, 175 West Jackson-st., near Lincoln; nice and clean; sewerage and ventilation has been fully approved by Board of Public Works, and I will warrant against any sewer-gas; or I will sell cheap with a cash payment of $2,400, and balance in yearly payments of $1,000 or $100 monthly. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 887 WEST ADAMS-ST., near Oakley-av., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—410 WARREN-AV., NEARLY new elegant residence, 10 rooms, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, furnace, gas-fixtures, etc. Inquire at 412 Warren-av., of the owner.

TO RENT—NO. 533 WEST MONROE-ST., 2-story and basement house with extension; large lot.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEAR UNION PARK—487 West Lake-st., 2-story and basement dwelling.
S. R. HURFORD, 120 Randolph-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—CHOICE 9-ROOM PRESSED brick residences; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; 1061 West Monroe-st.; will sell on monthly payments. D. W. STORRS, 182 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — NO. 10 IRVING-PLACE, just south of Monroe-st., 2-story and basement house of 10 rooms, with improvements.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — PARTIES WISHING TO break on housekeeping will rent their 10-room brick residence on Oakley-av. to a first-class tenant who can pay in advance for about one-half the regular rent; call at once. D. W. STORRS, 182 Dearborn.

TO RENT—ENTIRE FLOOR IN STONE-front, three blocks from Union Park; also basement in same. Address, with references, B 97, Tribune office.

TO RENT—108 WARREN-AV., 2-STORY and basement brick house of 10 rooms, in perfect order.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 70 HONORE-ST., NEAR Adams. 3-story brick dwelling, with gas and kitchen on the parlor floor; house has been put in first-class order.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — WASHINGTON-BOULEvard, between Ann and Elizabeth-sts., a completely furnished 2-story and basement brick, in perfect order, to private family; $125.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED stone front dwelling centrally located on the North Side; will be rented from June until October to a family only, cheap. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—271 OAK-ST., 2-STORY AND basement brick, 10 rooms, in perfect order.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—TWO HOUSES, CONNECTed, stone fronts, 3-story and basement, 24 rooms, in vicinity of Lincoln Park, suitable for first-class boarding-house.
C. H. BRAUN,
25 Ashland Block.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FOR 3 MONTHS FROM July 1, a brown-stone front, furnished, pleasantly situated near the lake. Rent $100 per month. B 30, Tribune office.

TO RENT—GOOD 8-ROOM HOUSE, 3112 Cottage Grove-av.; $25; also houses at Englewood, cheap. D. W. STORRS, 182 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WELL-LOCATED OCTAgon-front 10-room brick house; modern conveniences. JOHN F. EBERHART, 151 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—LAKE VIEW—FURNISHED 2-story frame, brick cellar, barn, and two acres of ground; will rent for summer months at $50.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—OAK PARK—FURNISHED house from June 15 to Sept. 1. O. W. HERRICK, Room 21, 88½ La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HINSDALE—BEAUTIFUL residence, corner lot, large grounds, three minutes from depot; furnace; will rent low. Also cottage and lot, 10 minutes from depot; rent $15.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—LAKE VIEW—FURNISHED 2-story and cellar, 15 Evanston-av., first house south of Grace-st.; 100x125; $35.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—WE HAVE A FEW DESIRable houses in the several divisions of the city, which parties wishing to rent will do well to inspect, prices ranging from $25 to $85.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st. Room 16.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND COTTAGES along the north shore between South Evanston and Highland Park at prices ranging from $15 to $30.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle St., Room 16.

TO RENT — A FURNISHED HOUSE, very pleasantly situated within two blocks of the lake; large yard, fruit, flowers, garden, etc. Apply to Box 150, Geneva Lake, Wis.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—THE RESidence and fine grounds of A. C. Ducat. Apply to C. F. GREY, President Hide and Leather National Bank.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—THE APARTMENT HOUSE (four floors) No. 226 Huron-st., near Dearborn-av. Will be ready for occupancy about June 10. The house is well built, and has furnaces, ranges, hardwood finish, wooden mantels, and all modern conveniences. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—IN THE "OHIO," 356 OHIO-st., near the lake, 8-room flats (new), $45 per month.
Room 20 Metropolitan Block,
Corner Randolph and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—ONE CHOICE, NEW FLAT, 148 La Salle-av.; also flat 188 Erie-st., finished in first-class order, with gas-fixtures, laundry, and mantels; six and seven rooms; rent $40 and $50. Inquire of D. J. GALLERY, 163 Washington-st., in basement.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE HOTEL Albany, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts., are now completed. These flats will be heated by steam, and contain all modern improvements and conveniences, elevator, etc. Plans may be seen at my office. JAS. M. GAMBLE,
49 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 6-ROOM PARLOR flat, 5 closets, bath, $25; 4 rooms, closets, bath, $18; 2 rooms, $10. 229 Fullerton-av.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT — APARTMENTS IN THE elegant building Nos. 1432 and 1434 Michigan-boulevard; finished in complete and perfect manner with all conveniences for comfort, including elevators, heating, janitor service, etc. Rental very low; lately reduced. Inquire at Room 5 Lakeside Building.

TO RENT—NEW AND ELEGANT 6 AND 7 room flats, 125 to 129 Thirty-fifth-st.; go and see them; or suites of 3 or 4 rooms; $18 to $25.
TO RENT—FLATS IN SEAVERNS Buildings, Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Apply at office, 2210 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—CHOICE 5-ROOM FLAT IN private residence, Forest-av., near Thirty-first-st.; $22.50; also choice 3-room flats, newly calcimined, in brick block, Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-first-st.; $10 and $12 per month. D. W. STORRS, 182 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW 15-ROOM FLAT, EXcell Block, corner Thirty-ninth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.; good opening for boarders or furnished rooms. GEO. PETERSON, 3209 Cottage Grove-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FLAT, MADISON SQUARE, 264 West Madison-st., in suites of five; very desirable south front; all light rooms; $30; no children. R. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT SMALL flats, one at $15 and one at $14 per month. Apply to J. W. BROWN at 226 Hermitage-av., near corner Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—NEW FLATS OF FOUR rooms each, in "Randolph Building," Nos. 10, 12, 14, and 16 West Randolph-st.; convenient and near enough to save car fare; rental $15 to $22 per month. CHAS. C. AUSTIN, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT — PLEASANT FLAT, SIX rooms, $20 per month, 652 West Madison-st. Inquire in dry-goods store.

TO RENT—ONE 5-ROOM FLAT, $20; one 7-room flat, $25; 91 to 95 De Kalb-st. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 127 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT 494A AND second flat 496 Van Buren-st., Lithia Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV., one block from Exposition Hall, handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom; also nicely furnished single rooms.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM in private family, without board. 124 Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN; breakfast and supper furnished if desired; on Michigan-av., south of Twenty-second-st. Address B 88, Tribune office.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, near Vincennes-av.; light housekeeping if desired. 234 Thirty-seventh-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, at moderate prices, in Seaverns Buildings, Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Apply at office, 2210 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed front room suitable for two gentlemen; all modern improvements; also single room. 1215 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED front room, suitable for two gentlemen. 11 East Congress-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPing rooms. Inquire at 2314 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—359 THIRTY-THIRD-ST., elegantly-furnished rooms suitable for lady and gent; board for lady only.

TO RENT—2447 MICHIGAN-AV., TWO or three rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

TO RENT—ROOMS $1.50 PER WEEK and upwards, single, suites, and parlors; first-class. 281 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN, 2 OR 3 furnished choice rooms, South Side, private family. Address B 98, Tribune office.

TO RENT—IN MASURY BUILDING, 192 Michigan-av., Flat B, elegant rooms, single or en suite, to responsible gentlemen.

TO RENT—AT 2240 WABASH-AV.—Two front connecting rooms, furnished, without board; rooms in first-class order.

TO RENT—2125 MICHIGAN-AV., FURnished and unfurnished rooms; day-board next door. References.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK—WELL lighted, nicely furnished rooms, to gentlemen only. 376 South State-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FAMILY ROOMS and suites; also elegantly furnished parlor, with folding bed, mantel, mirrors, for two gents. 37 and 39 Adams-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, with or without board; private family. 154 Warren-av.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT SECOND floor; cheap to the right parties. 634 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. 24 Bishop-court, third floor.

TO RENT—43 ELIZABETH-ST.—NICEly furnished room with use of bath; private family.

TO RENT—NO. 105 NORTH WOOD-ST., second floor of six rooms in good order, only $15 per month; very cheap. Apply to GEO. NICHO

Preston, Kean & Co.

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100 WASHINGTON-ST.

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Grain and Provisions bought and sold on Chicago Board of Trade and New York Produce Exchange.

Office---23 Chamber of Commerce, CHICAGO.

Lazarus Silverman,

BANKER,

93 Dearborn-st., Chicago,

Sells Foreign Exchange and issues Letters of Credit available in all countries in Europe.

Buys and sells Government Bonds, City, County, and Railroad Bonds. A supply always on hand for investors.

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

Cash Capital, $500,000.00

Invested in Government Bonds. Stockholders' liability in addition to stock, $500,000.

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Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, and Petroleum bought and sold on commission for cash or on margin. Deposits received; 4 per cent allowed on daily balances. Members of New York Stock Exchange, New York Mining Exchange, National Petroleum Exchange, New York Produce Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade. Private wire to Chicago.

50 PER CENT

Made Annually in the Cattle Business in Montana, the Greatest Cattle Country in America.

Join the pool now forming to buy and put Cattle on the best Range in the Territory at a nominal cost per year for keeping and taking complete care of them by experienced cattle men. For further particulars call at or address

CHICAGO & MONTANA LIVE-STOCK CO.,
Room 66, 161 La Salle-st.

MORE PENSIONS WANTED.

The Taxpayers Not Yet Bled Enough by the Claim Agents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—The soldiers are getting ready for a systematic movement upon the next Congress with a view of securing another increase of their pensions and other legislation in their behalf. Francis A. Osborn, the President of the United States Maimed Soldiers' League, whose headquarters are in Philadelphia, is sending out circulars calling for contributions to influence legislation in their interest. The circular says: "You should now see the importance of keeping what we have gained by sustaining in future a watchful organization having the ability and power to go to Washington and save pensions from being reduced to what they were before, if not lower. It was stated by Senators when our bill was considered in the Senate that a commission would shortly be appointed to rerate the entire pension-list; that it was too high; and that the various grades should be equalized."

An organization is also thought of by some of the old veterans having in view the passage of a law giving each surviving soldier of the late War 160 acres of land. Col. Thomas Worthington, an old veteran who has spent the last several years in Washington trying to obtain the passage of various claims for pensions by Congress, is one of the foremost agitators of this movement. He wants to have a convention of soldiers held this summer for this purpose. He also strongly favors the revival of the Oregon boundary war of 1845, in which he figured more or less conspicuously. In July of that year a convention was held in Cincinnati, at which Col. Worthington was present, having for its object the advancement of the scheme to annex so much of the British territory of the Pacific coast lying as far north as the 54th degree of north latitude, as the Colonel thinks this country properly belongs to this Government, and must eventually be added to the United States by treaty or otherwise. Such annexation, he thinks, would enable the Government to give a soldier a warrant for a quarter-section of land.

NEWSPAPERS IN JAPAN.

[From the *Paper World*.]—The newspapers in the Kingdom are now reported at 113 (besides 133 miscellaneous publications), and the newspaper circulation is said to have grown from 5,470,389 in 1874 to 22,462,329 in 1877. A list of the dozen leading journals is given, which issue from 2,900 to 19,0000 copies daily; one has 19,000 circulation, one has 13,000, one has 9,000, one has 6,000, and one has 5,000; and the other seven have less than 4,000 each; but if 300 publication days in the year are assumed, the aggregate circulation of these twelve is nearly 25,000,000. The Journal of largest circulation, partly illustrated, strikes the lowest level of sensationalism, and borders on looseness of morals; the restrictive press laws take no trouble about indecencies, but apply only to expressions as to Government affairs. The code of 1875 does provide for a fine of 5 to 100 yen (the yen is equivalent to our trade dollar) for publication of anything offending against good morals and decency, but these terms are rather vaguely defined in Japan.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: Grommes & Ullrich, 3 cases cigars; B. Garcia & Co., 75 cases tobacco; Steuben County Wine Company, 50 casks wine; Schweitzer & Beeg, 3 cases cigars; Hibbard, Spencer, B. & Co., 50 boxes tin-plate; Cary & Moen, 18 barrels steel; Chapin & Gore, 510 casks liquors; Grommes & Ullrich, 50 cases gin, 200 barrels bottled beer, 100 barrels ginger ale; McCallum & Co., 80 cases gin, 170 barrels bottled beer, 50 barrels ginger ale; S. Paddon & Co., 191 casks C. soda, 61 casks soda ash; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 1,455 boxes tin-plate; C. W. Webster, 7 casks wine; C. H. Slack, 3 butts wine; James S. Kirk & Co., 1 drum C. soda; Fuller & Fuller, 5 barrels cod-liver oil; Empire Warehouse Company, 1,300 sacks salt; order, 400 boxes tin-plate. Collections, $11,449.74.

When mind and body are out of sorts, with cold extremities, a yellowness to the skin, costiveness, dull headache, and an indisposition to stir about, be sure you are in for a bilious attack, springing from a more or less disordered liver. *Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills* will bring the liver to a healthy condition, and speedily remove all biliary distress.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Active and Easy—Exchange Tame.

Stocks Stronger, with a Good Deal of Pool-Buying—Outside Purchases Not Numerous.

An Active Day in Produce Circles, and Mostly at Lower Prices—But Oats Were Stronger.

Provisions Weak on General Principles—Wheat and Corn Depressed by Fine Weather.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was less active yesterday. The demand for loans was fair at 5½@6½ per cent. The banks generally report no loans under 6 per cent. On the street money is quoted easy. Currency orders were moderate.

The total of local bank clearings yesterday was $8,800,000, being $400,000 less than Wednesday.

Eastern exchange was quoted easy at 60c premium. Some sales were reported at 55c.

Foreign exchange was firmer. The market was strong under a light supply of bills. Posted rates on sterling were quoted at 486 and 489½, with actual rates at 485½ and 489. English documentary at 483¾@484 for sixty days and 485¼@487 for three days. French documentary quoted at 521½ and 519¾ and German do at 94¼ to 94⅜. Bankers' marks at 95¾ for sixty days and 95¾ sight, and bankers' francs at 518¾ for sixty days and 516¾ sight.

It is feared that a continued rise in stocks will advance foreign exchange and cause exports of gold.

The strength in stocks yesterday is attributed to pool-buying. There are said to be pools in Union Pacific, St. Paul, Rock Island, and numerous other stocks and floppoodles, and buying of this sort is influencing the market. Jersey and Reading are rising under a demand which is supposed to be from the shorts who live in the Quaker City. The public does not seem to be buying, but on the contrary long stock appears to be coming out of the cocoons.

The better crop outlook, increased railroad earnings, and growing impression that matters generally have passed their worst, are reasons given for expecting an improvement in stocks.

The Missouri Pacific has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent.

It is believed that Lackawanna will join the pool.

The decision of Judge Lawrence in favor of the payment to the Utah & Northern Road for carrying Uncle Sam's mails was a built point for the Pacific. It is understood to determine in their favor the long-pending question as to their right to receive cash payment for transportation services to the Government on leased or unsubsidized parts of their lines.

Business in the Gould Southwesterns continues almost lifeless, notwithstanding their healthy-looking earnings.

The net earnings of the Oregon Improvement Company for April increased $31,000. Canadian Pacific earnings for the week ending May 31 increased $130,000 and the mileage 560. Canada Southern's net earnings for 1882 increased $123,000, despite the trunk-line troubles in the first half of that year. The outlook for 1883 is considered as very promising.

Earnings of the Union Pacific and auxiliary roads are not reported to have increased $68,000. The estimated earnings given lately showed a decrease of $150,000. Tampering with the figures is suspected.

The Northern Pacific land sales for May increased $207,000.

The reorganization of the Ohio & Mississippi is said to be under discussion in London, and will probably be effected soon.

The Atlantic & Pacific Company is said to have sold $10,000,000 of its treasury capital stock at about 15, and to have given an option at 20 on another batch of the same size. This is claimed to be enough to repay the money advanced for construction by the Atchison and San Francisco Companies.

The decision in the Williams suit against Western Union is expected Friday.

The Stock Exchange permits Manitoba to list $10,574,000 consolidated bonds.

A New York operator says the Vermont & Massachusetts was leased to the Fitchburg Road for ninety-nine years at 6 per cent on its stock, and now sells in Boston at 130; and a bank took $1,500,000 5 per cent bonds at 110. Jersey is under a similar lease to Reading, 6 per cent being guaranteed, and the latter has deposited as security for paying the former's floating debt 5 per cent bonds, which certificate having in court a cash value of 67 per cent. He argues that Jersey is comparatively cheap.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange. Hughes were a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

Chicago National Bk. 128¾, Chi. City Gs, 1895.....111
Commercial N'l Bank. 230, Chi. City Gs, 1896.....112
Continental N'l Bank. 135, Chi. City Gs, 1898.....113
Hide & Leather N. B. 132, Chi. City 4½s, 1900.....100½
Hibernian Bk'g Co...175, Chi. City 4½s, 1901.....100½
Home National Bank. 90, Chi. City 7 3-10s.....100
Ill. Trust & Sav. Bk. 250, Chi. City R'y 7-30 6s.....105
Merchants' N. Bank...90, Cook Co. 7s, 1898.....120
Merchants' L. & T. Co. 85, Cook County 7s, 1893.....110
Nat. Bk. of America...140, Cook Co. 6s.....100
Nat. Bk. of Illinois...145, N.C.C.Ry. 1st m 6s 1900.....110½
Union Loan and Trust Co. 115, N. C. C. R. 5-20 6s.....100
Chi. City 7s, 1884.....102, W. D. R'y. con. 5-20 6s.....106
Chi. City 7s, 1887.....107, W. D. R'y. reg. 6s.....106
Chi. City 7s, 1888.....108, West Town 8s, 1885.....100
Chi. City 7s, 1890.....114, M. U. Tel. Co. 6s 1891.....89¼
Chi. City 7s, 1892.....118, C. & C. C. & D. Co. con 7s.....24
Chi. City 7s, 1893.....121, C. & C. C. & D. Co. pf. 7s.....70
Chi. City 7s, 1894.....121, Chamber of Commerce.....74
Chi. City 7s, 1895.....121, Chi. City Ry.....94
Chi. City 7s, 1896.....124, Chi. Gas L. & Coke Co.....73
Chi. City 7s, 1897.....125, Ill.-State Indus. Ex.....97
Chi. City 6s, 1895.....110, No. Chi. City Ry.....200

SALES.

Sales on the Stock Board were:

1000 M U Tel Co 6s.....88¼ | 6000 C B & Q Ria D 4s.....86¾
100 U P & W Rfd certs.....89 | 10 A T & S Fe R.....85
10 Chi City Railway.....226 | 50 do.....b 10 85¾
10 A T & S Fe R.....89 | 30 do.....b 10 85¾
10 do.....89¾ | 10 do.....85¾
300 Chicago C R 6s.....105 | 2000 M U Tel 6s.....88¾
2000 C M & St P 8 W D 2s.....89¾ | 2000 do.....88¾
10 C & N W R'y Co.....b 10 107½ | 13000 Chi Jc R'y 4½s s f.....102½
2000 C & N W R'y 6s.....110¼

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 6.—[Special.]—The stock market was generally stronger this forenoon, and the net result of the forenoon's business was an advance of ¼@1¾, the latter on Burlington & Quincy. The features of the forenoon were St. Paul, Union Pacific, Jersey Central, Reading, and Michigan Central. After 12:30 the market was generally strong, and up to 1 o'clock there was a advance of ½@¾, the latter on Union Pacific and Central Pacific. After 1 o'clock there was a reaction of ½@¾, but this was recovered by 2 o'clock, and there was a further advance on a few of the specialties. A variety of causes have combined today to give an unexpected buoyancy to the stock market. Beside the special causes affecting particular stocks as referred to in the forenoon, are the flattering prospects for the grain crops in the Northwest and the large increase in the earnings of the Southwestern system, as compared with the same week last year. In the last hour the market gathered strength, and several stocks made the highest prices of the day. Among these were Reading, Jersey Central, Texas Pacific, Northwestern, Louisville & Nashville, Lackawanna, and Missouri Pacific.

The *Herald's* money article says: After some quotations at the very opening prices pulled themselves together, so to speak, and for the rest of the day the course of the market was decidedly bullish. Catching the straws which are supposed to indicate which way the speculative wind blows, there is undoubtedly the fact that upon a careful consideration of their meaning the future is most promising of a higher standard of prices. Taking a tally of the bigger board-room traders (who have grown to be a power in the market), and of such great operators as still command the course of speculation we find that the figuring up is decidedly in favor of a bull market. Under the light of many previous disappointments when matters looked quite as favorable as they do today it would be risky to express an opinion as to how long this bullish bias is likely to last, and the opportunity for doing so is declined with thanks. It may be safely said, however, that the stock market has not looked so legitimately bullish for many a day. And during this [illegible] period no stronger reasons have existed to make it so. If a bill of particulars is called for, it will be found to include the important facts that the railroads are doing an exceedingly profitable business; that the crop prospects are each day growing wonderfully better—so much better that the aggregate harvest of small grains promises to be quite equal to that of last year—and that the general business of the country, with perhaps the single exception of the iron trade, is eminently satisfactory. In addition may be cited the facts that the stock market has been subjected to many months of depression, that it is a long lane which has no turning, and that there exists at the moment about as good reasons for the "turning" as are likely to occur during the rest of the year. It is not to be denied, however, that there are some obstacles in the way. Ignoring the pains and penalties prescribed by the penal code against "self-slaughter," some of the railroads persist in cutting their own throats by lowering rates. As there seems to be business enough for all, no good reason exists for this self-immolation, except that they have been doing it for a long time and cannot readily break themselves of a bad habit. Again, the high rate of exchange is not pleasant. It looks as though some gold might be shipped before the autumn exports of produce get well under way. This is hard probable, however, unless there be a further influx of our foreign held securities—a contingency not likely to happen if the stock of our obligations held abroad be reduced to the extent which it is believed to be. Beyond the very considerable activity, the great strength and the general push upward of prices, this morning's market was free from any startling features. Missouri Pacific declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent, payable July 2. It is stated that a radical change will be made Sunday in the passenger service of the Michigan Central Road, so as to connect the West and New York, which will make this line a prime factor in the through route to Chicago, to the disadvantage of the Lake Shore. The Canada Southern people met today and issued an elaborate report, which, from its length and completeness, ought to be satisfactory to stockholders who will take the time to wade through it. Union Pacific was strong upon the report that the earnings for May had increased instead of decreased, and that a decision had been rendered confirming the company's claim against the Government for payment of mail service. It is stated that Mr. Gowen will be here tomorrow and confer with the income bondholders of New Jersey Central upon the best plan for amicably settling their claims for back interest.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with the amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Jne 6	Jne 5
Atl. & Ter. R.	300	17⅝	18	17⅝	18	17⅝	
do pfd.	900	36	36	36	36	36	
Can. Pacific	6,300	60¾	61¼	60¾	61¼	61¼	
Canada So.	5,600	67	67	66¾	67	66¾	
Central Pacific	14,000	76½	77⅜	76	77	76	
Chicago & Alton.	50	140	140	140	140	140	
C. B. & Q.	1,900	123¾	124¼	123¾	124¼	123¾	
C., C., C. & I.	1,100	71¾	72¼	71¾	72¼	71	
Del. & Hud.	4,350	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝	100½	
D., L. & W.	20,700	129¾	130¼	129¾	130¼	129¾	
Erie.	5,300	36	36	35¾	36	35¾	
do seconds.		20	20	20	20	20	
E. Tenn. & Ga.	3,650	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
do pfd.	1,100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	
E. H. & N.	1,700	50	50	50	50	50	
Illinois Central	2,025	145¾	145¾	145¼	145¼	145¼	
Jersey Central	21,500	38½	39¼	38½	39¼	38¾	
Kan. & Texas.	300	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	
Lake E. & West.	100	20	20	20	20	20	
Lake Shore.	8,750	107¾	108¼	107¾	108¼	107¾	
Louis. & Nash.	4,300	49¾	50	49¾	50	49¾	
Mich. Central.	6,150	88½	89¼	88½	89¼	88½	
Mobile & Ohio.	1,000	15	15	15	15	15	
Missouri Pacific.	2,400	104½	105¼	104½	105¼	104	
New York Cen.	3,125	130¾	131¼	130¾	131¼	130¾	
N. Y., L. E. & W.	1,700	35¾	36	35¾	36	35¾	
Northern Pacific.	5,800	50¾	51¼	50¾	51	50¾	
do pfd.	4,700	88¾	89¼	88¾	89¼	88¾	
Northwestern.	300	130	130	130	130	130	
do pfd.	150	143½	143½	143½	143½	143½	
Ohio Central.	1,900	11½	11¾	11½	11¾	11½	
Ohio & Miss.	1,450	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	
Ont. & Western.	1,400	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	
O. Ry. & N. Co.	2,900	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	
O. Trans-Con.	9,800	27¾	28¼	27¾	28¼	27¾	
Pacific Mail.	400	47	47	47	47	47	
P., P. C. Co.	100	128½	128½	128½	128½	128½	
Peoria, D. & E.	400	27	27	27	27	27	
Readings.	87,400	60¾	61¾	60¾	61¾	61¼	
Rich. & Dan.	200	68	68	68	68	68	
do term.	1,000	69	69	69	69	69	
Roch. & Pitts.	3,500	27	27	27	27	27	
Rock Island.	3,750	124½	125¼	124½	125	124	
St. L. & S. F. pfd.	300	90	90	90	90	90	
St. Paul.	45,700	104½	105¼	104½	105¼	104½	
do pfd.	400	120½	120½	120½	120½	119½	
St. Paul & Omaha	300	37	37	37	37	37	
St. Paul M. & M.	1,400	131	131	131	131	130	
Texas Pacific.	19,200	27¾	28¼	27¾	28¼	27¾	
Union Pacific.	48,500	67¾	68¼	67¾	68¼	67¾	
Wabash.	6,450	27¾	28	27¾	28	27¾	
do pfd.	6,900	40¾	41	40¾	41	40¾	
Western Union.	6,600	85¾	86¼	85¾	86¼	85¾	

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Farxo.....	124	United States.....	57
Adams.....	139½	American.....	93½

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

6s.....	103½	L. & W. (ofd).....	107
6s.....	103½	St. P. & S. C. 1st	113½
6s.....	103½	St. P. M. & M.	135
6s.....	103½	Tex. Pac. R. G.	84
Pacific 6s.....	125	Union Pac. 1st	115
Central Pacific 1st	115½	Wabash, inc. ctfs's.	51
Erie 2d.....	98	U. P. sinking fds	116½

STATE SECURITIES.

Tenn. 6s (asked).....	62	Virginia 6s, deferred	19
Tenn. 6s new (asked).	54	Virginia 6s, con.	39½
Virginia 6s.....	50	Missouri 6s.....	113¾
Virginia 6s, con.	35	St. Joe	109

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange:

10 A. M. TO 11 A. M.

$10000 U S 4s coup.....	119¾	$1000 M & St P C & M.....	125
5400 Tenn coup.....	45	6000 M & St P 7s R.....	121¼
5000 A & P Inc.....	33¾	1000 M L S & W 1st.....	100
2000 do.....	34	1000 N Y S & B 1st.....	105
4000 A & Sus 2d.....	100½	do.....	78¾
10000 B C R & N 1st.....	93½	1000 do.....	78¾
1000 do.....	93½	1000 do.....	78¾
1000 C St P M & O con.	127	do.....	78¾
10000 C Rl P 6s of 1867 reg	118	2000 do.....	78¾
1000 C & I 7s.....	111	1000 N C & St L 1st.....	101
5000 Can So 1st.....	107¾	1000 do.....	101¼
3000 do.....	80	4000 do.....	101¾
1000 do.....	80	1000 N Y 1st con.....	103
1000 D & H coup of '94	119½	1000 N Y C 1st reg.....	131
2000 E Tenn 1st.....	120	1000 N Y L & W 1st con	85
5000 do.....	79¾	4000 N Y Tex & Mex.....	83¾
2000 H & St Joe 6s con.	111	4000 N W Wash con 6s	100
4000 H & Tex C 1st.....	113½	1000 Ohio con cpns 2 & 12	128
1000 I C & L 1st.....	102	1000 N W O R & M.....	120
2000 L D & M 1st.....	100	1000 Ore Nav con coup	105¾
6000 L & N 2d con 6s.....	93	1000 Ore Nav 1st coup	106
do A W-B inc.....	38	1000 N C O adjust.....	115
4000 Met 1st.....	100	9000 do con 6s.....	115
1000 M K & T 2d 6s.....	125¾	1000 Ogd & L 1st 6s.....	100
11000 M K & T con 6s.....	81¾	1000 Om S 1 6s.....	100
1000 do.....	81¾	2000 P Cal 6s coup.....	96
1000 do.....	81¾	1000 St L K C & N 1st	105
5000 do.....	81¾	1000 St L S M C & A 1st	105½
13000 M K & T con 5s.....	68¾	1000 Tex Pac inc.....	49
1000 Mex Cen 1st.....	102	1000 do 1st R'o.....	82
1000 M & Essex 1st.....	136½	20000 do do.....	83½
1000 M & S 1s of '71.....	119	2000 Wab gen 6s.....	75

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

$500 A & P income.....	33	3000 N Y C & St L 1st	101¼
1000 do.....	34	10000 do.....	101¾
1000 C St P M & O con.	126½	15700 do.....	101¾
1000 do.....	126½	1000 N O M & T 1st.....	101
2000 Ean 1st 6s.....	103	10000 O T 1st.....	93¼
1000 do income.....	38¼	23000 Ogn S L 6s.....	110
5000 K & T gen 6s.....	82	1000 St P M & M 1st	116
5000 do.....	82	1000 St P M & M 1st	116¾
3000 Mid of N J 1st.....	94	10000 do Dak Extn	108¾
1000 Mex Cen 1st.....	102	1000 St P C of G 1st	103
1000 N Y C 1st con.....	131½	5000 T H Div bonds	75
5000 N Y W S & B 1st.	78½	5000 do.....	76
1000 do.....	78¾	5000 Tex Pac inc 1s	49
1000 do.....	78¾	1000 do.....	49
1000 do.....	78¾	10000 do Rio.....	83¾
1000 N Y L & W 1st.....	117¾		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

$10000 U S 5s reg.....	103½	$1000 N Y L E & W 2d c	96
10000 Ark 7s.....	50	5000 N J C 1st cassed	115
5000 A & P 1st gu.....	33	1000 N C & St L 1st	101¼
20000 B H & E 1st.....	95	20400 O & M con s f.....	118¾
1000 C & O 1st B.....	92	2000 do.....	119
1000 do coup.....	92	2000 R R & D deb.....	70
3000 Ft W & Den 1st.....	72	5000 R W & O Ex 5s.....	69¾
2000 do.....	72¾	4000 St P M & M 1st	116
1000 Gal & H 1st.....	105	1000 Tex Pac 1st.....	83¾
1000 G Col & S F 1st.....	113¾	12000 St L & I M 5s.....	77
7000 do.....	113¾	5000 St L K C & N C 5s	104
1000 do.....	113¾	5000 Tex Pac Rio.....	83¾
3000 H & St J 1s con.....	111¾	5000 do.....	83¾
2000 H & St J 2s conv.	103½	1000 do.....	84
5000 Ind B & W 1st 6s.	107	1000 do income 1s	64¾
5000 Int & G N 2d.....	103	5000 do.....	64¾
6000 Mobile & O 1st.....	104½	4000 do.....	64¾
1000 Metropolitan 1st.	130	1000 do.....	64¾
2000 do.....	130	1000 Wab St L & Pac.	88
27000 N Y & S W 2d 1st	89	50 Am Ex Bank.....	127
5000 N Y S & W 1st.....	85¾	15 Wells-Fargo Ex.....	135

NEW YORK, June 6.—Money, 2¼@3; closed, 2@2½. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, quiet and firm at 485¾; do demand, 489.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 6.—[Special.]—The money market is not specially active, but through some cause the rates for borrowing bank stock is shade higher, all the transactions today being at 3¼ per cent. New York funds are heavy and sold off to a discount of from 15 to 20 cents on $1,000. Some of the larger banks quote discounts as from 5 to 5½ per cent. Others do very little it as low as 5 per cent, finding satisfactory paper although at 5½@6 per cent. Call loans range from 4@5 per cent, the latter rate being charged to ordinary borrowers. Prime factory paper finds occasional purchasers at 4 per cent. Other good notes range from 4½ to 5@6 per cent, according to quality. The gross exchanges today were $12,496,000, and the balances $1,437,000.

The stock market today was not specially active, but prices were stronger on several of the specialties than they were yesterday, the broker's feeling in New York having been patched up and got into position. Union Pacific advanced from 93¾ to 97¼, which, was the last sale. The gross earnings of the whole system for April (notwithstanding the competition of the Denver extension of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Utah extension of the Denver & Rio Grande) show a gain of $66,234, or 3 per cent, while the net earnings show a gain of $62,825, or 6 per cent. Since Jan. 1 the gross earnings show a decrease of 1 per cent, but the net earnings have increased 19 per cent. Atchison is stronger on pretty free offerings, selling at an advance of ⅝; Atlantic & Pacific blocks advanced ¼; Flint & Père Marquette advanced 1¾; do preferred, ¼; Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon, 1¼; Iowa Falls & Sioux City, 1¾; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 1¼; Wisconsin Central, ¼; New York & New England, ⅝; Boston & Albany, ½; Eastern declined 1¾, in bonds, Mexican Central 7s declined ¼; Atchinson land-grant 7s advanced 1½; Atlantic & Pacific income 6s, ⅝; Denver extension 6s, ⅝; Union Pacific 6s, ⅛; Oregon Short-Line 6s, ½; Iowa Falls & Sioux City 7s, ¾; Wisconsin Central seconds, 1; New York & New England 7s, ⅛. In telephone stocks Bell made an advance from 248¾ to 254.

The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

First Board—	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Bell Tel.....	465	250	254¼	250	254¼
Mex. Tel.....	10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
Atchison.....	408	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
Eastern.....	41	41	41	41	41
Flint & P. M.....	207	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
do pref'd.....	100	106	106	106	106
K. & T. Co.....	10	62	62	62	62
M., H. & O.....	200	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Old Colony.....	200	134	134	134	134
Rutland.....	20	30	30	30	30
Union Pacific.....	200	96¾	97¼	96¾	97¼
Sullivan Mining.....	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Second Board—					
B. L. Co.....	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
N. Y. & N. E.....	300	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Atchison.....	1,770	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
Union Pacific.....	200	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
Bell Tel.....	200	253¾	253¾	252½	253¾
Eastern.....	100	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
Flint & P. M.....	150	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Old Colony.....	100	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

$500 Atchison 7s.....	114	$1000 C B & Q 4s.....	86¼
7000 A & P inc.....	34	2000 do.....	86¾
2000 do.....	35¾	1000 Mex Cen 7s.....	70¾
1000 A & P 6s.....	89¾	5000 do.....	70¾
2000 Denver ex. 6s.....	84¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Conors 7s.....	103	$1000 Un Pac 6s.....	112¾
2000 Un Pac 6s.....	113	7000 Little Rock 7s.....	87½
7000 N M & S P 7s.....	113¾	10000 Wis Cen 2d.....	36
1000 P P & C 6s.....	113¾	2000 Y & N 7s.....	112¾
1000 P & S C 6s.....	113½		

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 6.—[Special.]—The stock market has been very active today, and prices of all securities have advanced sharply. The commission houses have been trading with much freedom for their customers, and there appears to be a good groundwork on which a boom can readily be built. It appears more than probable that the great leaders will take advantage of the present desire to buy stocks, and advance quotations to much higher figures. An active trader came to grief today, and about 10,000 shares were bought on this account to close his contracts. The special feature of the day has been a report that the Reading Railroad had agreed to lease the Lehigh Navigation Company at a fixed dividend. The object of such a lease would be to gain entire control of the Lehigh & Susquehanna Road, after which a bridge could be built across the Lehigh River at Allentown, connecting the East Pennsylvania Road, and giving the Reading Road the shortest line known between the West and New York. The completion of the Allentown bridge would insure the earning of the dividend guaranteed on both the Jersey Central and the Lebirh Navigation. Crop reports today are of a very favorable character. The market closed strong. Pennsylvania Railroad was firm on purchases for short interests, but the large sales of allotment privileges tended to prevent any material rise. New Jersey Central was very strong on statements that Mr. Gowen had prognosticated that the stock would sell at 110 within the year. Reading advanced on a report that the Vanderbilt people were buying large blocks of the shares. The Northern Pacifics were strong, but showed no special feature. Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia was steady but dull. Lehigh Navigation stock was strong on rumors of a guaranteed dividend. The market was firm throughout the day. The following are closing quotations: Lehigh Valley, bid 68¼, asked 67; Northern Pacific common, 50¾ bid, 51 asked; Northern Pacific preferred, 88¾ bid, 89¾ asked; Pennsylvania, 58¾ bid, 59¼ asked; Reading, 28 15-16 bid, 29 asked; Lehigh Navigation, 44¾ bid, 44¾ asked; New Jersey Central, 38¾ bid, 39¾ asked.

The market closed firm. Following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania.....	59¾	59¾
Reading.....	29¼	29¾
Lehigh Navigation.....	66¾	67
Northern Pacific.....	50¾	51
Northern Pacific preferred.....	88¾	89¾
Lehigh Valley.....	44¾	44¾
N. Y. & P.....	14¾	15
Jersey Central.....	39¼	39¾

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 6.—Sight exchange on New York, $1.50 per $1,000 premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 485½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 6—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 100 7-16; do account, 100 11-16.

Bonds—Illinois Central, 147¾; Pennsylvania Central, 60½; New York Central, 128¾; Erie, 36¾; Reading, 28¾.

PARIS, June 6.—Rentes, 79f 75c.

HAVANA, June 6.—Spanish gold, 200@201. Excess of bills on demand on United States, 60 days, gold, 7¼@7½ premium; do short sig t, 8¼@8½ premium; on London, 18¾@18¾ premium.

MINING STOCK

D CHEMICALS—A fair business is re-
prices given below:

THE COURTS.

The Chicago Dock & Canal Company Looking After Its Riparian Rights.

Transfer of the Western Union Telegraph Company's Case to the United States Court.

Mrs. Cohn Seeks to Enjoin M. C. McDonald from Transferring Property of Her Late Husband.

A Canal & Dock Company Sues for the Accretions to Its Land Along the Lake-Shore.

An interesting question was raised yesterday in a bill filed in the Circuit Court by the Chicago Dock & Canal Company against Francis F. Munson and Oscar Burdick. The complainant says it was organized in 1857 for the improvement by canals and harbors of the east part of Kinzie's addition to Chicago, and was authorized to buy all necessary lands not exceeding fifty acres for the uses and purposes of its organization, and to construct wharves, docks, piers, etc. Since that time it has acquired title to a considerable strip of land along the lake-shore from the North Pier to Indiana street, and has spent about $250,000 in the improvement of the same with docks, breakwaters, and piers. A pier was built about 600 feet north of and parallel with the North Pier, running 1,300 feet out into the lake, and connected by a cross-pier with the North Pier, and inclosing what is now called Michigan slip. North of this several other wharves have been constructed. Since their erection large accretions have been made to the shore by the northeast storms on the lake, which have thrown up the sand against the piers and greatly added to the value of the property by forming new land. For the last few months the defendants have been helping themselves liberally to this sand thus thrown up, and have also been dredging far out into the lake along complainant's frontage, claiming the bed of the lake was common property and they were entitled to use so much of the material of which it is formed as they chose. The result has been that much of the accretions which had formed have been washed back into the lake and been allowed up in the excavations made by defendants. The complainant charges it is, as riparian owner, entitled to the accretions made to its property, and to such protection as will restrain any one from interfering with the natural causes that have formed the accretions, and especially as against the unauthorized encroachments and wrongful acts of other persons. The bill, returnable, asks for an injunction to restrain the defendants from further excavations or removing the accretions to complainant's land.

The Western Union Quo Warranto Case to Go to the Federal Court.

In the quo warranto case against the Western Union Telegraph Company a petition was filed yesterday before Judge Gary asking to have the case remanded to the Federal Court. The petition set out that the matter in dispute exceeds $500, and is a suit arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and particularly under the act of Congress of July 24, 1866, in reference to telegraphs. The suit is an attempt to deprive the company, a New York corporation, of the right to transact business in the State of Illinois. A bond was filed in the sum of $5,000, and the case will be transferred to the United States Circuit Court.

A New Move in the Cohn Divorce Case.

A supplemental bill was filed yesterday in the divorce case of Julia Cohn against Sigmar Cohn, in which M. C. McDonald is made party defendant, and an injunction is asked against him. The complainant states that some time ago she obtained a decree of divorce from Sigmar Cohn on the ground of adultery, and by his fraud and misrepresentations as to his financial ability only obtained $600 alimony. Discovering the fraud subsequently she filed a petition to have the alimony increased, and for an injunction to prevent Cohn from disposing of his real estate in Norwood Park and elsewhere. The Judge refused to grant an injunction without notice, and notice was accordingly served on the defendant and an argument had. An injunction was granted April 27, 1883, but Cohn heard of it and went to Detroit. On the 4th of May a warranty deed was filed for records made by Cohn to M. C. McDonald covering Lot 24, Block 45 in Norwood Park, the consideration being $5,000; also a deed to certain land in Tarrant County, Texas, consideration $2,000; and a third deed for land in Jackson County, Texas, consideration $3,000. The deeds purport to have been executed and acknowledged Jan. 3, 1883. It is charged that the conveyances were made after Cohn had actual notice of the injunction, and so eager was he to get his property out of his hands that he had the conveyances of Texas and Missouri lands recorded here in Cook County. Mrs. Cohn charges that the conveyances were made without consideration, and that McDonald is likely to transfer the property to some one else, and she asks for an injunction to prevent him from so doing.

The Lake-Front Case—The Motion to Remand It to the State Courts Argued.

The Lake-Front case, otherwise the State of Illinois ex rel Attorney-General vs. The Illinois Central Railroad, came up before Judge Harlan yesterday morning in the shape of a motion to remand to the State Court upon the ground that the United States Court had no jurisdiction. Judge Beckwith, Attorney-General McCartney, Gen. J. L. Thompson, and F. H. Winston Jr. appeared for the complainants—the United States, the State, and the city—and B. F. Ayer, Judge Trumbull, and John N. Jewett for the defendants. It was contended by the former that the matter involved was simply the construction of a State statute, while the latter urged that a Federal question was involved, the Illinois Central having been granted certain of the property under the granting act of 1850, and the State by the repealing act of 1873 seeking to impair the obligation of the contract. Gen. Thompson said the contest was not one for real estate, but to decide who was to control the harbor and commerce of the city.

The court took the papers, and said he would give his opinion if possible before he left on the 14th, but it might be four or five weeks hence.

Mr. Ayer stated that it was understood that the company would take no more land without notice, so that an order could be applied for.

MR. STAFFORD HAS A WORD TO SAY.

CHICAGO, June 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—"Meb should be what they seem, or, seeming not, would they might be none." So wrote Shakspeare, and since his time the world has always applauded the sentiment.

I cannot see, however, that the solons that comprise our City Council have studied the matter to any great extent when dealing with the Lake-Front matters. To grant a portion of the land for an indefinite time to a baseball company, an exposition company, a trades-labor union association, or a railway company, seems a very proper thing to do—when political or other interests are to be subserved; but, let a popular exhibition like "Jumbo" and his friends desire its occupancy for a few days—ten at most—how it does stir the blood of those noble patriots and causes them to howl with virtuous indignation at the gross trespass on the people's rights. A few years ago three of our Aldermen offered to effect a sale of the three blocks of this same ground to President Ackerman for use of the Illinois Central Railroad, but that gentleman well knew that the Aldermen could not deliver the property. In the present case Jumbo and his friends simply dealt with the Jacksonian Controller (Gurney) without consulting the Aldermen—hence the row in the Council Monday evening.

Had they been as faithful to their oath of office during the past fourteen years as they have desired to be during the last few days, they would have spared the committee on the Lake-Front much trouble, and the people large sums of money in protecting the property from the grasp of heartless corporations. It is but a few weeks since we obtained the warning from the city from Judge Moran that prevents the Council from bartering away any more of the land. Previous to that injunction being issued, the privilege of submitting had been granted to Mr. Barnum's agent, and for said privilege Mr. Barnum was required to pay as much as the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company pay for an entire year. The request was made of me that, under my injunction, I prevent the exhibition. I was not fighting boys, and girls, and elephants, therefore I declined to interfere, simply because the exhibition would take place somewhere else, if not there, and the present location would be the most convenient for attendance from the three divisions of our city. Were the occupancy to have been of a permanent nature, I would have sat down on it, but I cannot, and will not lend myself to corporate acts that should be beneath the dignity of honorable men. Having entered into the fight I propose to keep it up until the Lake-Front question is settled in the interest of the people, if it takes a lifetime to do it.

It has been stated that Mr. Barnum paid me to keep quiet in this matter, as I have not seen Mr. Barnum or any of his agents there must be some mistake about it, as I failed to receive and don't believe P. T. Barnum is fool enough to pay the wrong person for such important privileges. He has not even sent me complimentary tickets to see Jumbo, and I doubt very much whether he is aware that such a person exists as

JOHN F. STAFFORD.

The Hopkinson Vault Case.

A motion was made yesterday before Judge Gardner in the case of Hopkinson against the Rosehill Cemetery Company to dissolve the injunction heretofore issued restraining the company from interfering with Mrs. Hopkinson's design of erecting a vault on her lot in the cemetery. The Judge intimated that on a final hearing the complainant would be entitled to the relief asked, but said he could not decide the merits of the case now. If the injunction were kept in force she might go on and build her mausoleum, and the injunction would then be dissolved at least for the present. The defendant's counsel asked leave to file a suggestion of damages but the Judge said this was discretional with him, and he did not think it was a case where damages should be allowed.

White vs. White.

A motion was made before Judge Gardner yesterday morning in the divorce case of Susie C. Ashley White against John C. White, a Secretary of Legation at Rio Janeiro, to set aside the default heretofore entered. The bill was filed July 20, 1882, and charged the defendant with cruelty. White's counsel said he had received a letter from the defendant asking him to defend the case, and had sent White a copy of the bill. He had not heard from defendant for six months, and wanted more time to prepare a defense. The Judge remarked that if the defendant had desired to defend the case he could have done so before now, as he had had ample time, and declined to set aside the default.

Divorces.

Michael M. O'Connor filed a bill yesterday in the Superior Court charging that in August, 1877, he married Sarah R. O'Connor at New Bedford, Mass., and they lived together there until May, 1880, when they came West. His wife sold off his furniture and deserted him the next month and went back to Massachusetts, but came back in November following. She was not satisfied, however, and often made threats to leave him. On her account he changed his residence, and then his business to make her more contented, but all in vain, and in May, 1881, she left him for good. He has waited only three weeks over the necessary two years, and now hastens to have the hated marriage dissolved.

Augusta Schopke complains that her husband, Carl Schnopke, rounded up a long course of cruel treatment by throwing a kettle of boiling water at her and then running away, and she thinks she is entitled to a divorce on the ground of cruelty.

Items.

There appeared among the items of the record of court proceedings a statement that John R. Lawson asked for a divorce against Louise M. Dawson on the ground of adultery. This was a mistake, and in justice to the lady we make full correction of the error.

In the case of James W. McDonough against the City of Chicago to recover damages to plaintiff's property, No. 270 Canal street, caused by the opening of the Harrison street viaduct, a jury before Judge Anthony yesterday awarded the plaintiff $10,000.

In the case of Rymal vs. McKay, Judge Moran yesterday made an order at Rymal's request directing the Receiver to pay Mrs. Rymal $40 for herself. From this it would seem the breach between Rymal and his wife is closing up. McKay, who was charged with making the trouble, it is said, is suffering from a threatened attack of the "horrors."

Judge Hawes is hearing the second trial of the case of Kate E. Gilbert against John M. Ayer. This is a suit to recover damages for renting plaintiff the premises No. 1 Park row on the representations that the house was in good and tenantable condition, when, as a matter of fact, the pipes were out of order and the house poisonous with sewer-gas. On a former trial the plaintiff recovered a verdict for $8,500.

Judge Williamson is hearing the case of William J. and Annie W. McNamara against George C. Hutchinson to recover $5,000 damages for interfering with her possession of the house No. 194 South Desplaines street. He leased it to them, and they claim subsequently tore off part of the house, and took possession of part of it, when building a house on an adjoining lot.

Judge Rogers is engaged with the case of Dexter Codman against the West Division Railway, a suit brought to recover damages for injuries sustained at the corner of Randolph and State streets. Codman was a policeman there and was struck in some unaccountable manner by a car while on duty, and very severely injured. He is now Desk-Sergeant at the Central Station.

Judge Smith goes to the Criminal Court next month, and will make no further call of his calendar in the Superior Court until his return. Judge Williamson will continue the call of Judge Smith's calendar.

Friday will be the last day of service to the June term of the Circuit Court.

A Divorce Obtained in St. Louis Upset in Toronto.

TORONTO, Ont., June 6.—[Special.]—Chancellor Boyd delivered judgment here today in the alimony suit of Maguru vs. Magurn, which is important as respecting the legality in Canada of divorces granted by United States courts. The facts of the suit are that S. F. Mangurn, an insurance agent of this city, married his cousin about 1869. Many letters which passed between the parties at this period were read in evidence, showing that at that time at least a warm affection existed between the parties. The defendant's business necessitated his absence from home for different periods. After a time a change seemed to come over the plaintiff and the defendant, the defendant alleging that his wife had a bad temper, and that they could not live happily together. They then went to reside at St. Louis, and it was while there the divorce was obtained by the husband, the validity of which is in question, on the ground of desertion, the wife having in the meantime came to Canada. The plaintiff charged that her husband had taken her to St. Louis for the express purpose of obtaining a divorce. This statement was denied by the defendant, who stated that his business then was in St. Louis. A good deal of evidence was gone into at the trial of a rather scandalous nature, charges being made against both husband and wife. The defendant has in the meantime married a second time in New York. The case was tried at the Lindsay Sittings and adjourned for argument to Toronto. Judgment was given by the Chancellor in favor of the plaintiff, decreeing $40 a month alimony and deciding that the divorce obtained in Missouri was obtained by fraud, and was not valid in Canada. In the course of his judgment the learned Chancellor made the following remarks:

"But what I have to deal with is, Does the American divorce operate in this Province so as to bar the plaintiff's claim for alimony? It is conceded that she is entitled to alimony if not excluded by the decree of divorce. I have to determine this question by the law of England, as made applicable to this Province by the Chancery act. The ground upon which the decree of divorce was obtained by the husband from the Missouri court was that the wife had absented herself without reasonable cause for one year. The evidence clearly satisfies me that there was no desertion, but the husband for ulterior purposes planned the scheme of the wife's residence apart from him. It was only by a subversion of the facts that he was able to

MARINE NEWS.

A Health Department Official Jots Down a List of Smoking Tugs.

The Offending Craft Declared a Nuisance and the Owners Summoned to Appear in Court.

Grain Freights to Canadian Ports Somewhat Stronger—Coal Freights Active and Firm.

Trouble for the Tugs.

The Health Department evidently intend to put a stop to what they term as the smoke nuisance, as yesterday all of the tug-owners received several summons to appear before Justice Hammer June 18 and answer to the various charges that have been preferred against them. Whether this is another bluff on the part of the city authorities or a determination to make the tugmen conform with the smoke ordinance remains to be seen, but it is alleged that some of the officials are working in conjunction with certain inventors of pa ent smoke-consumers. Ever since the opening of navigation the agents of these concerns have been harrassing the owners of the different tug lines in their attempts to introduce their inventions on the boats, and have resorted to almost every device in order to promote their scheme, but all to no purpose. The tug-men have listened to them patiently and carefully investigated each of the many different machines, but have not been convinced of their practical utility. They have even gone further and made propositions that were certainly fair and business-like, so that if the inventors of the machines had placed as much confidence in their inventions as they expressed they would certainly have been willing to accept the proffered terms. For instance, a tug-owner who is legally responsible for whatever he contracts, offered to pay $5,000 for a smoke-consumer that would answer the requirements, providing the person accepting the proposition would file a sufficient bond to protect the tug using the machine from any procedure by law growing out of the smoke ordinance. That this was a straightforward offer but few will deny, and yet there was not one of the inventors who was willing to accept the terms, although if the machine was a success he would receive many times that is asked for it. The inventors have, however, made threats as to what they could do if the tug men refused to invest in their wares, and some of these threats have bordered strongly on blackmail. But the tug men refused to be bulldozed into investing money in what they deemed a worthless and impracticable invention, preferring to incur the mighty wrath of the agents and owners to a useless expenditure. One day last week Smoke Inspector Merkl, of the City Health Department, secured on the docks and took down the names of every tug which he thought was making an unnecessary amount of smoke, and yesterday served a summons on their various owners. The tugs against which charges were preferred are the Ella Stevens, Alpha, Monitor, W. L. Ewing, O. B. Green, L. B. Johnson, Annie L. Smith, Robert Tarrant, F. S. Butler, Success, J. V. Taylor, A. G. Van Schaick, Hackley, Hall, Goff, Rhoades, Thielke, and A. B. Ward. The charges are not confined to the tugs alone, but the propeller lines will come in for their share as well. Information was filed against the propeller Scotia, of the Canadian Pacific line, and the propellers Athens & Beckwith, were summoned to appear in court. It is impossible to foreshadow what the outcome of this wholesale assault on the tug-owners will amount to, but unless something more is done to stop the alleged nuisance than has resulted from former proceedings it will be only labor thrown away. Heretofore the tugmen have been let off by giving promises to abate the smoke, which they knew that they could not fulfill. The health officers have made the suggestion that the tugs use anthracite instead of the bituminous coal now in use, but here an objection is raised that to do so it would require an expenditure of at least $3,000 to make the necessary changes in their boilers, aside from the fact that they have made their season contracts for coal. The principal objection, however, is that anthracite coal will not answer their purpose. They say that if a tug was kept in constant use hard coal would do very well, but as they are not and have to get up steam in a very short time they must have more inflammable fuel. Regarding the impending suits against them they have not yet settled on their course of action, but some of the largest tug-owners are in favor of drawing up their own bond—mutually satisfactory understanding is arrived at between themselves and the city officials.

Lake Freights and Charters.

The shippers wanted vesselroom badly yesterday, and took all the tonnage they could obtain. They would have been glad to have taken much more had it been offered, but there was an unusual scarcity of grain vessels in the market. Their anxiety to ship their grain did not lead them into making any better offers to Buffalo, however, and charters to that port were made at 2¾ cents a bushel for corn and 2¼ cents for wheat. The only real favorable transaction for the carriers during the day was an advance of a half cent on corn to Kingston. For several days past freights to that port have been gradually falling until they reached 4 cents a bushel on corn, which was bed-rock. Some charters have been made at that rate, but there were carriers who possessed enough backbone to flatly refuse to load at so low a rate. Yesterday a shipper who had several cargoes requiring immediate shipment attempted to obtain vesselroom at the same rate, but failed. The vesselmen held out for 4½ cents and succeeded. The 1½-cent rate to Midland was also broken and raised to 1¾ cents.

CHARTERS.

To Buffalo.	No. bu
Propeller Kershaw, corn	65,000
Propeller Connemaugh, wheat and oats	50,000
Propeller Montana, corn and oats	80,000
Propeller Portage, corn	50,000
Schooner G. S. Hazard, corn	60,000
To Kingston.	
Schooner Samana, corn	20,000
Schooner D. G. Fort, corn	24,000
To Montreal.	
Propeller Europe, corn	20,000
To Midland.	
Propeller Tecumseh, corn	38,000
Total	389,000

SHIPMENTS.

Corn bu	80,000	Rye, bu	50,000
Oats, bu	4,839	Flour, brls	375

RECEIPTS.

Lumber, ft	5,640,000	Coal, tons	5,473
Shingles	5,450,000	Salt, brls	1,350
Railroad ties	7,866	Salt, tons	240
Pig-iron, tons	475		

Dock and Other Notes.

The papers of the yacht Idler were renewed yesterday.

The schooner Lone Star went into Miller Brothers' dry-dock for recalking.

The propeller J. R. Glidden and consorts Warmington and F. A. Morse arrived from Cleveland with large cargoes of coal. This is their first trip to this port this season.

The dry-docks are kept lively making repairs on disabled craft, but by employing a large number of workmen are enabled to expedite business to the complete satisfaction of the vessel-owners.

Yesterday was a dull day along the river. Owing to adverse winds but few sail craft were enabled to leave the harbor, although a large number took out clearance papers and expected to get away during the night.

Vessel Captains are likely to get into trouble with the Custom-House authorities unless they are more careful in reporting their arrival and clearance. The master of a steam-barge trading between this port and Grand Haven arrived here June 2, and left again the following day without reporting at the Custom-House, and on his arrival yesterday was closely questioned regarding the matter. He affirmed as the excuse that he had been very busy while in port, and had forgotten to report. He was let off with a gentle reprimand. The fine for this offense is $20.

Inquiry at the office of Mueller & Christie failed to elicit any information regarding the whereabouts of the schooner Ketchum, reported ashore in Big Bay de Noquet, and of which they are the owners. They had received nothing from the Captain, and had only learned of their misfortune, if such it should prove, in the papers. The Ketchum ran ashore on Pilot Island in Sturgeon Bay the fore part of last month and was damaged to the extent of $2,000. She had been recently thoroughly repaired and placed in first-class condition. She is valued at $5,500, and insured for $4,000 in the Mechanics' & Traders' and Thames & Mersey.

Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 6.—[Special.]—Arrived from Chicago—Propellers Fred Mercur, corn; Lycoming, sundries. From Elk Rapids—Propeller Leland, pig-iron and flour. From Ludington—Schooner Monitor, ties. Cleared—For Chicago—Propellers Idaho, sundries; Lycoming, coal, etc.; Siberia, coal; Staruces, sundries; Arabia, sundries; schooners Lizzie A. Law, coal; R. Halloran, coal; W. S. Crosthwaite, coal. For Green Bay—Schooner Francis Palms, coal. For Duluth—Propellers H. D. Coffinbury, coal; St. Paul, sundries; Winslow, sundries. For Lake Linden—Schooner Cheney Ames, brick.

Coal freights were active and rates were firm on the basis of 75 cents to Chicago and Milwaukee. Engagements—For Chicago—Propellers Lycoming, Clyde, Fred Mercur, Onoko, New York; schooner Belle Mitchell, coal at 75 cents. For Milwaukee—Schooners Alice B. Morris, coal, at 75 cents. For Racine—Schooners Monitor, John Wesley, coal, at 85 cents. For Green Bay—Steambarge C. H. Green and consorts, Mattie C. Bell, Nettie Mason, Rose Sonsmith, coal, at 75 cents. For Toledo—Schooner Louise, coal, at 75 cents. For Nipigon—Schooner Thomas Parsons, rails at 82 free. Canal freights were steady and fairly active, the going rates being 4½ cents on wheat and 4 cents on corn to New York.

The steamship Siberia left this morning with coal for Chicago. She had in tow the schooner W. S. Croswaite, also coal laden for Chicago, and the David Vance, with coal for Milwaukee. All of these vessels had been delayed here for repairs. The Siberia received a new high-pressure cylinder, the Crostwaite new main and mizzenmasts, and the Vance new decks. Capt. Vance has aboard the hull of a steam-yacht for Milwaukee parties. The tugs Onoko came in about noon with 138,000 bushels of oats and corn from Chicago. She was three days and sixteen hours on her way down. The Lehigh Valley steamship Clyde, which arrived at noon, will go into dock for general caiking. She has not been docked for this purpose since she came out. The schooner Lizzie A. Law sailed this evening for Chicago with coal. She has received a new mizzenmast.

CLEVELAND, O., June 6.—[Special.]—Charter—Schooner Hayes, coal from Ashtabula to Chicago at 75c.

Arrived—Schooners Leighton, Bacon, Bailey, ore, Escanaba.

Cleared — Propeller Avon, merchandise; schooner Watson, coal, for Chicago.

ERIE, Pa., June 6.—[Special.]—Entered—Propellers Selah, Chamberlain, light; Elizabeth Jones, Chicago, corn.

Lake Huron.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 6.—Passed up—Steam-barge Germania with barges H. C. Sprague, Dalton, and J. A. Houston; propellers Empire State and Saginaw Valley; steamers Pearl, Fiora, and M. D. Ward; tug Corning; tug Balize with barges P. T. Corning, Allice Richards, Monitor, and Journeyman.

Passed up—Steam-barges Iron Duke, with barge Iron Cliff; Mary Briggs, with schooner Richard C. Curtis; Osego, with barges Sparrow and Baker; Pridgeon, with barge Nellie Gardner; propellers Quebec and Russia; tugs Swain; Ontario, with schooner Snowdrop; Wallace, with schooner G. C. Finney.

Down—Steam-barges Nahant, Ira Chaffee with barges; Susan Ward and Agnes; George King with barges C. L. Young and A. Lawson; tugs River Queen with scow Aunt Ruth; Ontario, Propellers Badger State and Arizona.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—Cleared—Schooners City of Cheboygan, Newsboy, Fitzgerald, Barbarian, propeller Messenger, steamer City of Cleveland, and tug Caskins. Arrived—Schooner Hoboken. Westerly wind, stiff; clear and pleasant.

ALPENA, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner Danforth, from Chicago. Cleared—Propeller Garden City and barge Russian, lumber, and two schooners, cedar, for Chicago. Wind southeast, light.

Lake Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 6.—[Special.]—There was but one inquiry for a grain carrier today, and the schooner G. G. Houghton was chartered for 23,000 bushels of corn to Kingston at 4 cents. The receipts of grain here today was about 125,000 bushels, and the stock in store has increased to about 2,000,000 bushels, against about 800,000 at this time last year. Several of the elevators are crowded, but it is impossible to get a cargo for a vessel, and the steam-barge Kershaw cleared for Chicago. Several grain-carriers are going in the lumber and coarse freight trade. There is a great demand for lumber-carriers, but the big vessels going into the trade has a tendency to cut rates. Today a vessel discharging coal here was chartered for lumber from Ludington to this port at $1.25. Shipbuilding is dull, which is 25 cents below rates, but the engagement was subsequently cancelled. However, shippers refused to pay more than $1.30 from Ludington, and several charters were made at that figure. The Muskegon rate is $1.25. Cleared for Escanaba—Steam-barge Wocoken, schooner Trumpff; for Muskegon, schooner Young America. Arrived—Steam-barge J. M. Osborn and consort Exile; schooner Typho Monterey, May Richards, coal laden; schooner Millard Fillmore, Collingwood, ties; schooner J. B. Penfield, Midland, ties.

ESCANABA, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steam-barges Wetmore and barge Brunette, A. Everett; schooners S. Merch. G. H. J. Webb, James T. Sawyer, Champion, Negaunee. Sailed—Steam-barges Anna Smith, Progress, W. L. Wetmore and barge Brunette; schooners Monguagon, C. King.

Wind—South and light.

Canadian Ports.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 6.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooner Sea Gull, Oswego to Toledo, coal. Down—Schooner Craftsman, Cleveland to Kingston, coal.

KINGSTON, Ont., June 6.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller Asia, from Chicago, in ballast. After lighting she proceeded to Montreal. Marine matters are very dull here.

Concerning Canal Freights.

NEW YORK, June 6.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the grain trade today at the Produce Exchange it was resolved that "it was inexpedient to accept the suggestion of the Buffalo Board of Trade relative to making east-bound freights by canal-boat net"—that is, not inclusive of terminal charges. Mr. George C. Martin explained that the proposed alteration would render necessary the making of too many changes in the present methods of doing business. At present terminal charges are included in the rates asked for freights on the boats in Buffalo. They are higher on this account than they probably would be if the change was made, and the boatmen would receive little if any benefit. New York has cut down her rates for handling grain, and Buffalo maintains those that have been in force there for a number of years.

Releasing Wrecked Craft.

DETROIT, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—The tug Swain, which left here yesterday to release the John B. Lyon and consorts, did not reach them in time, as they worked themselves off. S. S. Murphy, of this city, says he has been asked to give figures for raising the Wells Burt, but has not sent in a bid. He has contracted with the insurance companies to release and deliver at Mantiowoc the schooner C. H. Barton, ashore near Green Bay. She went on last fall and was abandoned by her owners. She was built in 1867, and was formerly known as the Glenbulah. She was rebuilt in 1873, classed A2, and was valued at $10,000. The schooner is in a pretty bad condition, but it is thought she can be repaired and put in first-class order.

Run on the Docks.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., June 6.—[Special.]—The steamer Magnet, of the Owen Sound & Lake Superior Line, ran hard on the rocks at Cedar Island Sunday night. The steamer Spartan, of the same line, went to her assistance Monday morning, and subsequently the schooner Francis Smith rendered assistance, but failed to relieve the Magnet from her position. The Spartan left to secure a couple of tugs.

Port of Chicago.

The arrivals and clearances at this port yesterday were as follows:

ARRIVED.

Prop Conemaugh, Erie, sundries.
Prop Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Maine, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop City of St. Joseph, St. Joseph Harbor, sundries.
Prop C. M. Chamley, Sturgeon Bay, towing.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Prop James Davidson, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Prop Ira M. Joseph, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Rube Richards, Ashtabula, coal.
Prop C. St. Moore, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop A. R. Colborne, Manistee, lumber.
Prop J. H. Shrigley, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Menominee, Menominee, sundries.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop A. J. Hemmi, Black River, lumber.
Prop Nellie Torrent, Manistee, lumber.
Prop J. F. Whiting, Buffalo, coal.
Prop City of New Buffalo, New Buffalo, lumber.
Prop John N. Glidden, Buffalo, coal.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Ella Williams, Menominee, lumber.
Schr A. J. Butler, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Lumberman, Black River, lumber.
Schr Cape Horn, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Presto, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr A. Bradley, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. Ainsley, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ranse Simmons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Atlantic, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. O. D., Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Eagle Wing, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Helen, Montague, lumber.
Schr Gipsy, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Jessie Parker, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Pensaukee, Chesonzing, lumber.
Schr A. M. Bentley, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, wood.
Schr J. Bean Jr., Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Dan Hayes, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Jennie Mullen, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Resumption, Ford River, lumber.
Schr Gading Star, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Brooklyn, Thompson, lumber.
Schr Martha, Grass Point, gravel.
Schr G. H. Barnum, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Fred A. Morse, Cleveland, coal.
Schr J. M. Scott, Oswego, coal.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Escanaba, lumber.
Schr H. H. Badger, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Halstead, Oswego, coal.
Schr H. Rand, Inading, lumber.
Schr Imperial, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Eva Fuller, Menominee, lumber.
Schr R. R. King, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr T. B. Gardiner, Oswego, coal.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Lilly M. Maxwell, Duncan City, lumber.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. V. Jones, Sturgeon River, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Prop White & Triant, Grand Haven, light.
Prop St. Joseph, Grand Haven, light.
Prop Lord, Benton Harbor, light.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon, light.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, light.
Prop Maine, Port Sherman, light.
Prop R. C. Brittain, Montague, mdse.
Prop Fayette, Muskegon, light.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, 25,681 bu corn.
Prop Daisy Day, Muskegon, light.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, light.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, light.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, light.
Schr 21 Tempo, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr Kate Kelley, Kingston, 9,000 bu corn.
Schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, light.
Schr Ellen Williams, Menominee, light.
Schr Julia Larsen, Pentwater, light.
Schr R. R. King, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Emeline, Manistee, light.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Buffalo, light.
Schr Ella Ellwood, Montague, light.
Schr Atlantic, Muskegon, light.
Schr Tuscy, Manistee, light.
Schr R. R. Richards, Erie, light.
Schr Eagle Wing, Manistee, light.
Schr Antares, Menominee, light.
Schr S. Crawford, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. O. D., Grand Haven, light.
Schr C. J. Kreuger, Manistee, light.
Schr Mediator, Menominee, light.
Schr Lizzie Doak, Grand Haven, light.
Schr D. G. Fort, Kingston, 25,355 bu. corn.
Schr J. R. Noyes, Kingston, 20,710 bu. corn.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 20 bbls. flour.
Schr Bouse Simmons, Muskegon, light.
Schr Eva Fuller, Menominee, light.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, light.
Schr Cape Horn, Muskegon, light.
Schr Josh Bean Jr., Muskegon, 20 cases stone.
Schr R. P. Mason, White Lake, light.
Schr H. H. Badger, Marinette, light.
Schr H. Rand, Ludington, light.
Schr Helen, Ludington, light.
Schr Be tha Barnes, Escanaba, light.
Schr Melissa, Pine River, light.
Schr A. Bronson, Green Bay, light.
Prop Nellie Torrent, Manistee, light.
Prop Alex. Roseburgh, Muskegon, light.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, light.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, light.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Conemaugh, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat, 25,000 bu corn, 20,385 bu oats.
Prop H. R. Payne, White Lake, light.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Schr Florence Lester, Manistee, light.
Schr Hattie Hyde, Muskegon River, light.
Schr Presto, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, light.
Schr Samana, Cedar Vincent, 19,000 bu corn.
Schr Jones, Muskegon, light.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, light.
Schr Saul Jones, Grand Haven, 30 cases stone.

IOWA'S LIQUOR QUESTION.

War on the Supreme Court for Deciding According to Law.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A portion of the clergy of this city—the more fanatical and unreasonable—have determined to force the Supreme Court of Iowa to reverse its decision in the case of the prohibitory amendment. At the last meeting of their ministerial association they unanimously adopted the following resolution:

We believe in the validity of the constitutional amendment as submitted by the Legislature, adopted by the people, and ratified by the proclamation of the Governor; and we will use all honorable endeavor to secure the reversal of the decision of the Supreme Court by which that amendment was declared invalid.

It is no credit to the clergy of Des Moines that they should thus go on record as favoring the nullification. They have joined the extreme Prohibitionists in holding the will of the people to be so absolute that they can violate their own Constitution, but they forget that the assertion of this doctrine involves a denial of its application to the Iowa amendment. Let it be granted that the will of the people is absolute even to the point of violating the Constitution, and it yet remains true that the people of Iowa never declared in favor of such a result. The amendment was submitted to the people under the false certificate that the Legislature had not preliminary steps had been taken in due and proper form and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The people voted on it accordingly, and the Governor declared the result. After all this was done it was discovered that the certification made by the Legislature was false, and that the vote of the people had been obtained under a provision which the amendment had in double effect, unknown to the people at the time of its adoption—it amended the Constitution in one respect and violated it in another. The people intended only to amend the constitution, and there is no evidence whatever that this amendment, adopted under a misrepresentation and having a double effect unknown to the voters at the time of the election, really represents their will. The clergy of Des Moines are claiming in effect that the people are the helpless victims of deception or blunder, and are absolutely bound by a vote obtained under a misrepresentation. Their doctrine that the will of the people is absolute demands first of all that it be ascertained definitely and exactly just what that will has declared.

In his great argument in the Rhode Island case Mr. Webster stated the true doctrine as to the power of the people. He declared the popular will to be as absolute as that of a Czar, but "not quite so easily made known." It must be ascertained under the forms of law in a manner that would leave no doubt whatever just what the people intended. The result must not be clouded by deception, mistake, or violence; nor can the Constitution be changed except by an explicit and authentic act. To hold that an expression obtained under a misrepresentation is valid and binding is to place it in the power of desperate men to substitute the voice of the mob for the voice of the people.

In plain truth, the people of Iowa were grossly imposed upon when they voted for the prohibitory amendment last June. Every ballot had a secret meaning unknown to the voter. Not a single voter was asked whether he intended to violate the Constitution of the State, and yet it is now contended that over 150,000 of them declared for that result without intending it, and that the result must stand. Instead of being a vindication of the sovereignty of the people such doctrine is a monstrous fraud upon the people themselves. It makes them the helpless victims of deception, and binds them fast in their own errors. In making its recent decision the Supreme Court of Iowa did not overthrow the declared will of the people, but it very justly refused to hold that the people intended consequences of which they knew nothing, and had violated the Constitution which they only sought to amend in a legal and proper manner. The Supreme Court decided nothing more than that the people could not be led into a false vote and then held fast by results they did not intend, and of which they had no knowledge at the time they acted. It is to be hoped the people of Iowa will not be led into a crusade against Judges who declared so just and sound a ruling, even though men as intelligent as the clergy unite in preaching from the glittering texts of sedition. COMMON SENSE.

THE CAFE CHANTANT IN SPAIN.

[*Argonaut.*]—We visited one or two of the cafés chantants of Malaga, as they may be called by courtesy, for anything less like singing never was heard. We went out of curiosity, and were satisfied once and forever with the pitiful sights and sounds. On a raised platform six or eight women, coarse, bold, and painted, sat in a semi-circle. A man in the centre extemporized, as they termed it, surrounded by these satellites, whose part seemed to be to applaud him with stampings, castanets, and loud shoutings whenever his inspiration failed him, brought him to a full stop and caused a gap in the performance. The man's part was the worst of all. His face was imposs